The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,766—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1880.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ....As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ELLORA, 2,027 Tons, on THURSDAY, 11th March, 1880, at 3 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Allepey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. MADURA, 1,941 Tons, on TUESDAY, 9th March, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on SATURDAY, 13th March, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1880, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons.

Saloon passage..............Rs. 500

Second Class passage...... „ 335

The Arcot is due in London on 20th April. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinias arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th March 1880.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220		80	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 21st November 1879.

CUNARD LINE.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S.S. BATAVIA, 2,553 Tons, 450 H.P., THE FIRST OF THE "CUNARD" COMPANY'S LINE, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th March.

Her accommodation is spacious, comfortable and airy, and fitted with all requisites for the comfort of Passengers. Carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

PASSAGE MONEY ....Rs. 500.

or other particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th February 1880.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FARE.........Rs. 400.

MR. DAVID McIVER'S Steamer SICILY, Captain Green, 1,675 Tons 320 H. P. nominal, will sail as above on the 27th April.

She has comfortable First Class Passenger accommodation. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th March 1880.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. ERLKING, 2,178 Tons, 250 H. P. nominal. This Fine Steamer will sail as above on the 3rd April. She has comfortable First Class Passenger accommodation.

FARE.....................Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th March 1880.

ANCHOR LINE OF TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

TO LIVERPOOL via GENOA.

	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1880.
S. S. BRITANNIA...	3060	500	R Hutchison	..17th March

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. OLYMPIA	2050	424	J. Craig	24th March.
S. S. COLUMBIA	2600	300	Wm. Young	7th April.
S. S. MACEDONIA	2272	486	J. Laird	24th April.
S. S. ITALIA	2245	424	T. G. Knox	5th May.
S. S. TRINACRIA	2107	424	L. White	about 12th do.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade and have accomodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs. 600
„ „	Liverpool	„ 500
„ „	Marseilles and Genoa	„ 450
„ „	Naples	„ 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	13th March.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	20th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.
DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	3rd April.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	10th do.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	17th do.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	R. Scott	24th do.
PESHAWUR	3900	600		1st May.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	8th do.
VERONA	3065	600	W. Barratt	15th do.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	22nd do.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. I. Baker	29th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th February 1880.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	12th March.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th February 1880.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	12th March.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th February 1880.

HALL LINE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MALTA.

FARE TO MALTA.........................Rs. 400.
„ LIVERPOOL...........................„ 500.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O Lloyd	24th Mar.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand	21st Apl.
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	19th May.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	18th June.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks, or for any other information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

STEAM DIRECT TO LONDON.

S. S. OCEAN KING,
2,500 Tons, 450 H.P.,
CAPTAIN Ed. SCOTT, K. O. C. I.
FARE.............. Rs. 400.

THIS SPLENDID FAST STEAMER will sail POSITIVELY on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. OLYMPIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY,

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.
(With Agents in Liverpool, Southampton, and Portsmouth.)

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSENGERS booked (free of charge) by 1st Class Steamers and Sailing Vessels for all ports at reduced fares, Baggage, Kit, etc., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favourable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on board ship in Bombay and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams have immediate attention.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

GOODS LOST OR DAMAGED.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the East Indian Railway Company, in respect of any LOSS or DAMAGE to Goods carried over the East Indian Railway previous to the 1st January of the present year, are requested to SEND PARTICULARS of such Claims to the Office of the undersigned within one month from this date.

BRADFORD LESLIE, Agent

Calcutta, 13th February 1880.

AUCTION SALE

AT BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES ON THURSDAY, THE 11TH MARCH, 1880, [COMMENCING AT 7-30 A.M.]

TERMS—CASH ON DELIVERY.

MESSRS. LUDHA EBRAIM & Co. are instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION 12 well bred AUSTRALIAN HORSES, and also some ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, the property of a dealer. The animals could be seen at Messrs. Scott and Co., Veterinary Surgeons, Girgaum. The hand bill of the description and mark of the horses can be had on application to Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM and Co.

FOR SALE.

JEYES' PERFECT PURIFIER (CONCENTRATED)

HIGHLY recommended by medical men as the cheapest and best DISINFECTANT and CLEANSER. Specially prepared for Railways, Ships, Hospitals, Workhouses, Asylums, Vestries, Factories, Municipalities, Dwelling Houses, &c. &c.

Sold in drums and small and large bottles to suit requirements.

2 & 1 Gallon drums at	Rs. 2	6	6	per Gallon.	
8 oz. Bottles at	„ 4	13	0	per doz bottles.	
4 „	„ 2	12	0	„	
2 „	„ 1	0	6	„	

Jeyes' Sanitary Soft Soap in Kegs, each 68 lbs., at Rs. 7-9-0 per Keg.

RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE & Co.,
1, Forbes Street, Fort.

14th February 1880.

MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

CABUL SERVICE TENTS.

(of Regulation sizes and weights.)

7 feet square weighing 80 lb. Rs. 75
10 „ „ „ 150 „ 120

WATERPROOF SHEETS.

Size.	Price.			
7 feet by 4½ feet	3	12	6	ea.
7 „ by 7 „	6	2	0	„
4 „ by 4 „ for horses	2	0	0	„

Blue Broad Cloth for servants, 56 inches wide, at 2 rupees per yard.

Superior Khakhie Dyed Drill at 6 annas and 7 annas per yard, 27 inches wide.

The above rates are for delivery at Cawnpore Railway Station.

The Company's Tents are made of their superior Drills which will be found lighter and more durable than those made from other materials

Officers going on service are requested to note that no delay will occur in complying with their orders and which should be accompanied with a remittance for the value.

Apply to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS,

THE FINEST EQUESTRIAN EXHIBITION EXTANT,
WILL OPEN ON THE ESPLANADE
ON FRIDAY NIGHT, THE 12TH INSTANT.

THE COMPANY consist of the very best artistes in the Circus profession, selected by Mrs. Wilson from the principal Circuses of Europe the last season.

The Horses are superior to any Circus Stud in the World.

The prices charged by this Mammoth Circus are no more than myriads of "Pigmy Exhibitions" that usually travel through India charge.

We positively assert that no entertainment has ever appeared in Bombay that begins to be our equal, and we acknowledge no superiors.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS SEE FUTURE ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched for the above port:—

	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	about April 7th.
BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2,100	300	„ May 5th.
TRENTHAM HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,100	300	„ June 3rd.

FARE TO MALTA ....Rs. 400
„ TO LIVERPOOL......................... „ 500

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. RYDAL HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Steamer VORTIGERN, from LONDON, has ARRIVED, and that she will DISCHARGE in the PRINCE'S DOCK. CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS WITHOUT DELAY.

All claims must be sent in and passed by the Captain before departure of the steamer, otherwise they cannot be admitted under any circumstances.

GADDUM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1880.

WANTED, for the SHAHAPUR DISPENSARY, a LICENTIATE of MEDICINE of the Bombay University. Salary Rs. 125 per mensem. Apply, enclosing testimonials, to Major WALLER, V. C., Assistant Political Agent, Sangli.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED PLATE-LAYING INSPECTOR. Salary to commence at Rs. 150 a month. Also two SUB-INSPECTORS at Rs. 50 a month each. Applications with certificates to be sent to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Sirohi Division, W. R. S. Railway, Roh, via Palanpoor.

WE are informed that CURRENCY NOTE No. M/33 17,625 for Rs. 500 has been LOST or STOLEN during transit by Post from Goa.

Any information that may lead to the recovery of the note will be thankfully received.

For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,

FRANCIS VOUILLON,
Acting Manager.

TO BE LET.

SECOND FLOOR of the PREMISES, No. 1, Church Gate Street, Fort. It is very commodious, airy and thoroughly ventilated and well lighted and suitable for a Solicitor's or Merchant's office, being short way from the Custom House, Port Office, the Banks and the High Court premises; could be let as a whole or in parts. Apply to

N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY OF SUGAR, SALT, GHEE, AND POTATOES.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay on THURSDAY at 1 p.m., 11th March 1880.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

H. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Lieut.-Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 28th February 1880.

MALABAR COFFEE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held in the office of the Company at one o'clock in the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of March, instant.

To authorise a division of Ten Rupees a share among the Shareholders of the Company.

To pass the resolutions necessary in consequence of the failure of the late Treasurers and Managers, copies of which have been circulated to the shareholders.

JOHN MACFARLANE,
By Order of the Board of Directors.

TABLE LINEN.

GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	Each Rs.	as.		Each Rs.	as.
6 ft. by 6 ...	4	0	7 ft. by 9 ...	7	0
6 ft. by 8 ...	5	6	7 ft. by 10 ...	8	0
6 ft. by 9 ...	6	0	7 ft. by 12 ...	9	8
6½ ft. by 6½...	4	14	8¼ ft. by 8½...	7	4
6½ ft. by 9 ...	6	12	8¼ ft. by 15...	13	4
7 ft. by 7 ...	5	8	9½ ft. by 12...	13	0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Each Rs.	as.		Each Rs.	as.
5½ ft. by 5½...	2	12	6½ ft. by 9 ...	5	8
6 ft. by 6 ...	3	4	6½ ft. by 10 ...	5	16
6 ft. by 8 ...	4	6	7 ft. by 7 ...	4	4
6 ft. by 9 ...	4	14	7 ft. by 9 ...	5	4
6½ ft. by 6½...	3	12	7½ ft. by 10 ...	6	4

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	per doz. Rs.	as.		per doz. Rs.	as.
20 in. by 20 ...	4	8	24 in. by 24 ...	5	8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	per doz. Rs.	as.		per doz. Rs.	as.
20 in. by 20 ...	3	12	24 in. by 24 ...	4	12

TOWELS.

32 in. by 32...	per doz.	Rs.	7	8
32 in. by 45...	„	„	10	8
34 in. by 34...	„	„	8	8
34 in. by 45...	„	„	11	4
34 in. by 54...	„	„	13	8

COUNTERPANES FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS, TOILETTE TABLE COVERS,
SHIKAR CLOTH.

FOR CASH ONLY.

SOLE AGENT.
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Nicol's Physical History of the Earth	3	4
Glaister's Treatise on Needlework	1	12
Benny's Criminal Code of Jews	3	0
Broom's Treatise on Common Law, New Edition, 1880	20	0
Fawcett's on Indian Finance	4	12
Cameron's our Future Highway, 2 vols	13	4
Clayden's England under Lord Beaconsfield	10	0
Trollope's South Africa, New Edition	2	4
Bishop's Four Months in a Sneak Box	6	12
Whyte-Melville's Riding Recollections, Cheap Edition	1	4
Buck's Treatise on large Funnell Shafts	7	8
Bale's Treatise on Woodworking Machinery	8	0
Jeon's Treatise on Steel	23	12
Frederick on Hints to Housewives	1	8
McCosh's Treatise on Emotions	5	12
DeBrett's Peerage and Baronetage for 1880	15	12
Who's Who for 1880	1	8
Punch's Almanac for 1880	2	4
Howarth's History of Mongols, 2 vols	26	4
Gurden's Traverse Tables	18	12
Cooley's Cyclopœdia of Practical Receipts, 2 vols, Edition 1880	26	4
Hay's Veterinary Notes, Edition 1880	4	12
„ Horse Management in India	4	12
Cassell's Dictionary of Cookery Illustrated	10	0
Frminger's Gardening in India	10	0
Crawley on Billiards, New Edition	9	8
Buck's Treatise on Hygiene and Public Health, 2 vols	26	4
Squire's Companion to Pharmacopœia, Edition 1880	6	12
Redhouse's Turkish Dictionary, Edition 1880	25	0
Kaye's History of Sepoy War, 3 vols	40	0
Malleson's History of Indian Mutiny, 2 vols	24	0
„ Herat, The Granary and Garden of Central Asia	5	0
Gill's River of Golden Sand, 2 vols	18	12
Sayer's Science of Language, 2 vols	15	12
Hodgson's Essays Relating to Indian Subjects, 2 vols	17	8
Brassy (Mrs.) Sunshine and Storm in the East	13	4
Max. Muller's Lecture on the Science of Language, 2 vols	10	0
Moore's Family Medicines for India, New Edition, 1880	7	4
Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Doctor, New Edition	13	0
Williams's Veterinary Medicine, New Edition	18	12
Mackintosh's History of Civilization in Scotland, 2 vols	19	0
Giles' Strange Stories from a Chinese Studio, 2 vols	9	8
Ville's Artificial Manures, edited by W. Crookes	13	4
Laurie's our Burmese War and Relations with Burmah	10	0
Addison on the Law of Torts, New Edition, 1880	23	12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,
26, MEADOW STREET.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.
NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

OLD IRISH WHISKY,

THE immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of Scotch Whisky (Old Glenlivet) has induced TREACHER & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY, which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

After lengthened experiments with the finest matured Spirits from the best known Distilleries in Ireland, the Management have succeeded in producing a blend which they confidently assert to be unequalled by any other offering in India.

It is a well known fact that a large portion of the Whisky offered as Irish is known to the trade as "silent spirit," which is commonly distilled from refuse, such as spoiled grain, rotten potatoes, and other abominations.

TREACHER & Co. guarantee that this blend is made from pure malt spirit only, distilled from the finest grain or malt, is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.

Sample sent free upon application.

Per 1 Dozen case, Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE great pleasure in announcing the arrival of a well selected and perfectly New Stock of Goods in the above Department. Fancy Coatings of the best manufacture and the most approved fashionable styles.

Angola and Cheviot Suitings specially for Monsoon wear. Blue Serges, India Tweeds, Drills and Hollands of all kinds.

Patterns with instructions for self-measurement forwarded on application.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
OUTFITTERS.

MRS. MEDLEY,

LADIES' MILLINER AND OUT-FITTER,
MEADOW STREET,

BEGS to return her sincere thanks for the past favours she has received from the Ladies of Bombay and out-stations.

Mrs. M. now begs to draw their special attention to the fact that she has secured

FROM LONDON THE SERVICES OF
MADAM A MARIE,
A VERY EXPERIENCED
WEST-END COURT MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
WHO WAS WHILE IN LONDON UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE
ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY
AND THE LEADING NOBILITY.

Mrs. M. Trusts that by STRICT ATTENTION to all orders entrusted to her to still merit the patronage that has hitherto been accorded to her.

Ladies' own material made up from the
NEWEST LONDON AND PARIS STYLES.

N. B.—MADAM A MARIE attends business from the 24th instant.

From the 1st of March Mrs. Medley's business will be carried on under the style and designation of

MESDAMES MEDLEY ET CIE.

CLEARANCE SALE OF FANCY GOODS AT A LARGE REDUCTION OFF MARKED PRICES.

THE FANCY STOCK comprises a very varied assortment of Goods as under:—

Writing Desks.
Work Boxes.
Jewel Cases.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Envelope Cases and Blotters.
Blotting Cases.
Inkstands
Ladies' Pouches.

Fans.
Work Baskets.
Work Companions.
Dressing Cases.
Tourists' Cases.
Portrait Albums.
Scrap Books.
Cigar Cases.

Toilet Sets.
Keyless Clocks.
Toy Books.
Games.
Tiffin Dishes.
Tête-a-Tête Sets.
Office Requisites.
Binoculars.

Together with a miscellaneous assortment of Cheap Novelties, suitable for Household use.

S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.

LATEST NOVELTY.

LINEN POMPADOUR PARASOLS

JUST RECEIVED.

PRICE RS. 4.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CO.,

NOW REMOVED TO RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S
DRY
MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR ....MR. C. S. NAZIR.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9TH,
BENEFIT OF
MISS MADGE ANTOINETTE.

THIS EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
THE SUCCESSFUL MUSICAL COMEDY IN 2 ACTS,
JOSEPHINE,
THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT,
OR
THE FORTUNE OF WAR.

Duke Archambant De Grandtete	Mr. A. B. Tapping.
Sergeant Annibal Scalade	Mr. C. Cartwright.
Pumpernickel [Steward of the Marchioness]	Mr. H. R. Teesdale.
Gui lot [a Peasant]	Mr. J. S. Hewitt.
Bernard	Mr. Carlyon.
Duchess De Grandtete	Miss Minnie Hampden.
Marchioness De Berkenfelde	Miss Gertrude Doré.
Josephine [the Child of the Regiment]	Miss Madge Antoinette.

To be followed at 10 o'clock by

LITTLE AMY ROBSART.

Queen Elizabeth	Mr. J. S. Hewitt.
Earl of Leicester	Miss Edith Wilson.
Amy Robsart	Miss Madge Antoinette.
Walter Raleigh	Miss Minnie Hampden.
Tressillian	Miss Agnes Birchenough.
Duke of Sussex	Miss Gertrude Doré.
Tony	Mr. Carlyon.
Varney	Mr. C. Cartwright.
Wayland Smith	Mr. A. B. Tapping.
Michael Lambourne	Mr. H. R. Teesdale.

Between the Pieces MISS MADGE ANTOINETTE will deliver an Address.

ON WEDNESDAY.
"EAST LYNNE."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4	„ 16
Orchestra Stalls	„ 4
Stalls	„ 3
Pit	„ 2
Back Seats	„ 1

Soldiers, Sailors, and Volunteers in uniform at half-price to Back seats.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8-30 p. m.; performance commences at 9 p. m.

STAGE MANAGER ...... Mr. H. R. TEESDALE.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR... „ A. J. LEVEY.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS,

ON SALE BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 8 0
Pints „ „ „ 5 8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

THE Undersigned solicit special attention to this delicious Wine.

The Consignment now on sale is full-bodied, rich in flavour, of exquisite bouquet, and well suited for invalids.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Quarts, per dozen	38	0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price, per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Re. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, an ENGINEER to take charge of a Press up country. Salary about Rs. 200 per month. Apply with testimonials to M., office of this paper.

WANTED, SINGLE-POLE 16 feet TENT and 12 feet BECHOBA. Apply CAPTAIN STACE, Rajkote.

LOST, at the Victoria Gardens on SUNDAY EVENING, a small Black and Tan TERRIER, answers to the name of "DANDY" Whoever will bring the same to A. G. HARRISON, National Bank of India, shall be rewarded.

TO BE LET, for the Hot Season, STEARN'S COTTAGE, Matheran Rent Rs. 400. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

UPPER STORIED Furnished BUNGALOW, dry and cool, Cumballa Hill, TO LET for 11 months Rent including Taxes, Rs. 150 per month. Apply A., this office.

PANCHGANNY! PANCHGANNY!!—HOUSES TO BE LET, for the HOT SEASON, or for a year round. FLORA and ALBERT COTTAGES, richly furnished, excellent situation. Rent very moderate. Full particulars given on application to the undersigned. NUSSERWANJEE DOSSABHOY, Merchant, House and Commission Agents.

TO DUBASHES & SHIP CAPTAINS.—For Sale, New Iron Water TANKS, at cheapest rates. Apply to N. RUSTOMJEE, at N. V. Curraneo & Co.'s, opposite C. House.

FOR SALE, a BICYCLE, VERY LITTLE USED, owner left for Afghanistan. Apply to THORPE & Co, Outfitters, Meadow and Hummum Streets, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a fashionable DRESS COACH with hammercloth by Peters and Son, London. Used but two or three times. Apply to S., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, an OPEN CARRIAGE and pair Grey Arab HORSES, Rs. 900, the property of G. W. MOULTRIE.

GOODS ARRIVED TOO LATE for the BAZAAR, to be RAFFLED at JAIRAMDASS PURHOMULL'S, 3 Hummum Street. 300 Tickets at Rs. 2. Every Ticket draws a prize. Go and see them.

FOR SALE, one Madras built BROUGHAM, by Simpson and Co., in very good order, recently painted, for price and other particulars apply at the Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay.

FOR SALE (the property of a Gentleman leaving India), a SEMI-GRAND PIANO by John Broadwood and Sons. Price Rupees 450, cost 80 Guineas. Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM and Co., Byculla.

AUCTION SALE at MAHABLESHWUR.—On SATURDAY, the 13th March, by order of the Administrator General, a lot of CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, a small quantity of Wearing Apparel and other miscellaneous articles, the property of the late Mrs. RILEY. FRANK ORR, Agent.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ITALIAN MACCARONI, Rs. 2 per Tin. VERMACELLI (Stars, &c.), Annas 12 per lb. PEARSE, Confectioner, Fort.

NOTICES.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.—The Liquidators of the above Company are prepared to RECEIVE OFFERS in writing up to WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, for the ABSOLUTE PURCHASE of the PROPERTIES leased to the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and to the late Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

The above properties will be SOLD in terms of the Deeds of Conveyance already prepared by the Company's Solicitors, printed copies of which may be had at the Company's office, on payment of 4 annas per copy.

E. G. CABRAL, Secretary.

Church Lane, Bombay, 6th March 1880.

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS.

MESSRS. THACKER & Co., as Agents for the Patentee, were the first to introduce this now celebrated Filter into India some years ago; since then large numbers have been sold and have given universal satisfaction.

Prices—To hold 1 gallon	Rs.	16
Ditto 2 gallons	„	24
Ditto 3 „	„	32
Ditto 4 „	„	42

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL SALES by PUBLIC AUCTION of FERRY FARMS and the RIGHTS of COLLECTING ROAD TOLLS, and REMOVING SAND, EARTH and STONE from the foreshore of the Kolaba Collectorate, for the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1880, will be held before the Huzur Deputy Collector of Kolaba at Alibag on MONDAY, the 15th March, 1880, and the following days. For further particulars application to be made to the Huzur Deputy Collector, Kolaba.

C. BLATHWAYT.
Acting Collector & President D. L. F. Committee, Kolaba.

Colaba, L. F. President's Office, Camp, Nagotna, 21st February 1880.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

WHALE BOAT FOR SALE.

A 6-OARED Clipper-built WHALE BOAT, of Pucka Teak, made in the Bombay Dockyard, and Copper-rivetted throughout, 18 feet long by 5½ ft beam, with Anchor, Mast, Sail and Tackle, Awnings with Side Curtains and Stanchions, 6 Ash Oars, Boat Hook, Rowlocks, Cushions, &c. complete, has never been used, and is in good order. Price Rs. 800.

Will be landed free of cost at Kurrachee, and can be seen at Kotree on application to

F. K. CUNLIFFE,
Chief Storekeeper I. V. S. Railway.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Kotree, 25th February 1880.

THE MAZAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PRIVATE OFFERS will be received by the undersigned until noon of the 15th instant for the PURCHASE of the Company's IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES situated at the Powder Works Bunder, Mazagon, as follows:—

1. A piece or parcel of Leasehold ground held by the Company from Government at a rental of Rs. 100 per month for a term of 99 years renewable, admeasuring 20,000 square yards, lying on the south side of the Tank Bunder, including all the buildings, tanks, &c., standing thereon, suitable for a factory or a Spinning and Weaving Mill, but exclusive of the Cotton Presses, Machinery, Tools, &c., therein.

2. A piece or parcel of freehold vacant ground (partly hilly) admeasuring 18,000 square yards or thereabout, lying on the west side of the road, running from the Bombay Defences Office towards Tank Bunder.

Full particulars can be obtained at the office of the Company.

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, 6th March 1880.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE PUSHTO MANUAL.

COMPRISING A CONCISE GRAMMAR, EXERCISES AND DIALOGUES, FAMILIAR PHRASES, PROVERBS AND VOCABULARY.

BY
MAJOR H. G. RAVERTY,
Rs. 3-4. Post Free, Rs. 3-8.

ARMY DISCIPLINE & REGULATION ACT 1879.
RULES OF PROCEDURE
Applicable in India, &c.,
Eight Annas.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

INDIAN COAL.

THE AGENT and MANAGER of the Madras Railway Company is prepared to RECEIVE for SUBMISSION to the Board of Directors of the Company in London TENDERS for the supply of twelve-thousand tons of INDIAN COAL suitable for use in Locomotive Engines.

The Tenders must state the name of the Colliery from which the Coal tendered is to be obtained and the price per ton for which it will be delivered into the Company's Locomotive Yard at Royapooram, Madras, where it will be weighed.

The Coal must be thoroughly screened and must be delivered as above, clean, large and free from slack sand or dust, at the rate of not less than one thousand tons per mensem, commencing from the month of January 1881 or thereabouts.

Persons tendering are requested not to send samples unless they are specially requested to do so after the Tenders have been received.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender for Locomotive Coal," should be sent in on or before the 30th of July 1880.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no Tender will be replied to until sufficient time has elapsed, say three months from the date of receipt, to admit of a reference being made to the Board of Directors in London and the receipt of their reply.

ARTHUR M. SAUNDERS,
Agent and Manager.

Agent and Manager's Office, Royapooram Terminus, Madras, 1st March 1880.

UNIFORM AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

Gold and Silver Laces and Cords.
Steel and Brass
Swords and Scabbards.
Sword and Shoulder Belts.
Buttons for every Regulation.
West of England Superfines.
Venetians, Ladies Cloths and Zephyrs.
Diagonal and Hopsack Coatings,
Doe, Buck, Whipcord, and
Bedford Cord Trouserings.
Tweed, Cashmere, and Melton
Suitings.
White Linen and Cotton Drills.
Colored Linen and Cotton Drills.
White and Colored Vestings.
Superfines in all Colors.
Best English Shirting Flannels.

Thoroughly practical London Cutters and a large Staff of Experienced Workmen always on the Establishment, so that the largest orders can be executed with promptness and satisfaction.

Self-Measurement Cards with priced samples forwarded on application, also separate Catalogues of on Military and Civil Outfitting Departments.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL

NOTICE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO RESIDENTS FROM BOMBAY TO JABALPORE; AND FROM BHOSAWAL TO NAGPORE AND KAMPTI.

THE REPRESENTATIVE of THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY is now TRAVELLING on the above line with an assortment of these celebrated SEWING MACHINES to appoint Agents. Tailors or Families desirous of having these Sewing Machines should communicate IMMEDIATELY so that they can have Machines with instructions gratis at their places.

☞ Never miss such a rare opportunity. ☜

ADDRESS:—
SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1880.

THE only alterations to notice in Reuter's closing telegram of Saturday, in addition to those to which we have already referred, are an advance of 6d. per quarter in the price of Calcutta Wheat, to arrive *via* Canal, and a decline of a like amount in it to arrive via Cape, also a decline of 6d. per quarter in Ferozepore Rapeseed on the spot.

The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following **changes**:—

Public Deposit at Head Office ...	69,94,124 71,64,588	1,70,464 Inc.
Do. do. at Branches..	13,69,528 18,00,311	4,30,783 Inc.
Other Deposits	2,43,62,541 2,61,54,873	17,91,832 Inc.
Government securities	32,63,322 32,59,761	3,561 Dec.
Cash credit on Security of Government Paper, &c	15,44,205 15,16,960	27,245 Dec.
Loans in Security on do. do....	59,21,742 54,43,038	4,78,704 Dec.
Bills Discounted	1,15,07,486 1,24,14,226	9,06,740 Inc.
Cash Balance with correspondents	5,15,272 2,22,218	293,054 Dec.
Cash and Currency Notes.........	2,19,96,791 2,44,18,545	24,21,754 Inc.

The increase in the Cash Balance of 21¼ lacs, notwithstanding an increase of 9 lacs in the quantities of Bills discounted, was quite unexpected, but deposits at the Head Office and Branches have increased 24 lacs and loans have decreased 4¾ lacs. The Return may be considered a most favourable one, and the prospects of dear money are consequently much less imminent than they appeared to be a few days ago. In the bazaar there is already an easier feeling and accommodation is obtainable on easier terms than last week.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened excited with the Bank's drawing on demand at 1s. 8¼d. per Rupee and not buyers of 3 months' credits at better than 1s. 8½d. per Rupee. On the receipt of Calcutta advices, however, an easier feeling at once set in. There the market opened on the basis of 1s. 8½d. for 4 months' sight Bank Bills and closed at the same rate for 6 months' sight credits, a difference of about one per cent. This news, together with the prospects of dear money being for a time at all events averted, has led to a complete collapse in rates here, and the Banks are willing to buy and unwilling to draw at 3-32d. per Rupee decline from their morning's quotations. The closing quotations are as follows:—

Bank Bills, on demand	....	1s. 8 5-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. 3 months' sight.		1s. 8 9-32d.	„
Credits 3	„ „ ...	1s. 8 13 32d.	„
Documents 3	„ „ ...	1s. 8 7-16d.	„
France 3	„ „ ...	2·15	„

On Calcutta rates are quite unchanged.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been very quiet and closes weak at Rs. 94½ for Fours and Rs. 102 to Rs. 102¼ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—The market is quiet but fairly steady. Bank shares are unchanged in value. In Land Companies a decline of Rs. 5 is reported in Colabas. In Spinning and Weaving Companies an advance of Rs. 3 per share is reported in Anglo-Indian, Rs. 5 in Bombay United, Rs. 5 in Empress and Rs. 25 in Hyderabad, and a decline of Rs. 5 in Dhurrumseys and Rs. 5 in Orientals.

COTTON opened firm, notwithstanding the advance in Exchange, and a large business has been done during the day at Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy above Saturday's rates. The arrivals from up-country for two days, amount to 11,412 bales, consisting almost entirely of Dhollera descriptions. We quote:—

Good M. G. Broach...	Rs. 257	per candy	F. P.
„ Oomrawuttee	„ 244	„	„
„ Dhollerah	„ 245	„	„

SEEDS.—Linseed is dull at Rs. 6-10 per cwt. and for Rapeseed there is still no enquiry, the nominal quotation for Guzerat for May delivery being Rs. 7-4 per cwt.

WHEAT is unchanged in value. No business has been reported during the day.

FREIGHTS are very firm. A steamer was fixed late on Saturday for Liverpool for April loading at 35s. per ton. For ready shipment 40s. per ton is now asked. A Wooden ship is reported fixed at 26s. 3d. per ton with concessions. For Havre a steamer is reported fixed at 37s. 6d. per ton. For Marseilles and Genoa 43s. 9d. per ton and for Trieste and Venice 45s. per ton, freight paid here at par, are the nominal quotations.

PIECE GOODS have been very quiet indeed today, and as to-morrow will be the Maha Shivaratri holiday, we do not expect to see much business doing in the bazaar the next two days. Yarns and Metals are also very quiet.

COALS are dull and we hear that cargoes are offering from home at lower rates.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 6th March as compared with the statement issued on the 28th February:—

LIABILITIES	28th Feb. Rs.	6th Mar. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities..............................	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	69,94,124	71,64,588
Do do. at Branches	13,69,528	18 00,311
Other Deposits	2,43,62,541	261,54,373
Post Bills....................................	12,890	11,300
Cash Credits, undrawn.....................	3,11,908	4,68,678
	4,52,50,991	4,77,99,250
ASSETS.		
Government Securities......................	32,63,322	32,59,761
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise....................................	15,44,205	15,16,960
Loans, on Security of do.	59,21,742	54,43,038
Current Accounts, overdrawn...........	4,195	1,453
Bills Discounted	1,15,07,486	124,14 226
Stamps	3,083	3,154
Dead Stock ....Rs. 5,43,895		
Amount applied in reduction 2,05,000	3,38,895	3,38,895
Bullion	11,56,000	1,81,000
Cash Balances with Correspondents..	5,15,272	2,22,218
Cash and Currency Notes...............	2,19,96,791	2,44,18,545
	4,52,50,991	4,77,99,250

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship LADY ELIZABETH, 1,154 tons, Captain A Fineley, will sail to-day for Madras in ballast.

THE s. s. LUCRETIA, 986 tons, Captain G. Grigs, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE ship SEA FORTH, 1189 tons, Captain W. Hall, will sail to-day for Alleppey, with a cargo of 41,977 Indian maunds salt.

THE s. s. VORTIGERN, 876 tons, Captain J. Alexander, which arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from London (10th Jan.), brought Mr. Howell as a passenger, and the following cargo:—1,000 cases candles, 100 plates and 19,738 bars iron, 372 cases matches, 254 packages window glass, 49 casks beer, 47 boxes soap, 51 packages copper, 50 cases brass, 12 packages cotton, 51 packages acid, 99 packages drugs, 9 packages earthen ware, 61 packages glass bottles, 165 packages glass ware, 83 packages eau de cologne, 122 cakes nails, 1,047 packages wines and spirits, 139 packages tar, 81 packages turpentine, 130 packages paints, 203 packages papers, 1,812 packages steel, 620 drums oil, 179 packages varnish, 271 packages provisions, 21 bales twist, 426 packages oilmanstores, 10 cases thread, and many other packages of merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Gaddum and Co.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
8	Besson (s)...............	Batie	Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	I. G. Tenasserim ...	Street.............	Madras.
8	Chin Yong	Yauldin	Mauritius.
	Lucretia (s)..........	Gregs..............	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—
Ship Seaforth, Hall, to Alleppey.
Ship Lady Elizabeth, Fineley, to Madras.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Ellora, to Coast and Calcutta.
Ship J. B. Brown, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

Mar. ARRIVALS.
4 City of Venice (s) ...Barrie ....Liverpool, Jan 31.
Autocrat (s)............White ....Singapore, Feb 26.

DEPARTURES.

March 4—Steamers Legislator, Africa, Mirzapore, Manora and Mercedes. Ship Munster. Barques Fazel Currim and Emilie.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Venice—Mrs Barrie and child, Messrs Barclay, Collier, Wedderspoon, Simpson, Stewart and Redlar.

MADRAS.

Mar. ARRIVALS.
6 Shahjehan (s) .... Bombay.
Mirzapore (s)......... .... Calcutta.
Shahzada (s) .... Calcutta.
Manora (s) .... Calcutta.

Mar. DEPARTURES.
5 Chanda (s)............ .... Bombay.
Sirdhana (s) .... Calcutta.
Chinsura (s) .... Calcutta via N. P.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—14 cases port wine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Anglia s—4 cases ginger wine, 50 cases whiskey, and 50 cases rum, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Sumatra s—1 case cotton card thread, Essoofally Sumsoodin.
Nepaul s—2 cases violet color, C Macdonald and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Assaye—500 bales cotton, John Marshall.
Shakespear—375 cwts myrabolams, Goculdass Jaithanee: 500 bales cotton, John Marshall.
Olympia s—60 bales wool, Jaitha Soorjee: 3,996 cwts linseed, and 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co: 50 bales cotton, Pelly and Co; 62 bales cotton, Lalchund Ramdayall.
Franconia s—21 bales hemp, Vuchras Manjee.

FOR LONDON.

Ocean King s—50 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Nepaul s—790 packages ginger, 429 packages coffee, 180 bales senna 159 bales cotton, 51 bales rags, 16 packages cardamoms 9 bales carpets, and 35 packages tea, P and O S N Co: 136 bales skins, Ewart, Latham and Co: 2 bales skins, Davidass Morlidhur.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co: 100 bales cotton, 86 bags coffee, and 9 bundles dhies, P and O S N Co: 100 bales cotton, D Macfady and Co: 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mary Louisa s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 525 cwts ground nuts, F Masotti and Co; 285 cwts gingellyseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Sumatra s—134 packages coffee and 70 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Mary Louisa s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—10 tons old iron, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Sumatra s—63 cwts pepper and 68 cwts dry ginger, Hajee Ally Babaney: 2 pots sandalwood oil, 2½ cwts ooplate, 4½ cwts mustard seed, 6 cwts rose flower and 13½ cwts sandalwood, Woomerbhoy Chandaby.

FOR CALCUTTA

Ellora s—97 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—55½ cwts sandalwood, Hajee Adum Esmall and Co: 102 cwts sandalwood and 1 pot sandalwood oil, E Issabhoy; 325 cwts white betelnuts, Cuma Ramjee: 21 cwts hingda, Goolamhoosein Janmahamed; 113 cwts red raisin and 18 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Ludhabboy Chuttoo: 30 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 40 bales twist, Hajee Jan Mahamed Abdool Khaluck: 52 bales twist, Tata and Co; 2 cwts cambay stone, Ebram Noordin and Co: 352 cwts sandalwood, 25 cases fishmaws and sharkfins and 49 cwts ooopletes, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy: 53½ cwts raisin, Sallabhoy Gafferbhoy: 14 cwts Koossoomba and 48½ cwts seelarus, Currimbhoy Ebram: 41 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 45 cwts heerabole and 70 cwts oopletes, Datardina Mowjee; 138 cwts cloves, M C Ebram; 100 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Vuzeer Thavor: 5¼ cwts bysabale and 11¼ cwts cloves, Sallabhoy Jafferbhoy; 25 cwts sandalwood, P T Talatee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 6.

Murray, Captain, 78th Highlanders, on leave, from Deolalee.
Welman, Captain, 85th Regt, on sick leave from Rawul Pindee.

MARCH 8.

Stokes, Captain, 83rd Regt, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 7.

Pogson, Lieut, 15th Regt, to join, to Deolalee.

MARCH 8.

Murray, Captain, 78th Highlanders, from leave, to Deolalee.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 8th March, 1880.

The range at Colaba will be opened morning and evening until Saturday next, 13th inst, for class firing only.

Members who have not completed their class firing are requested to attend the Colaba range this week as it cannot be lent for the use to the Volunteers for some time after the above date.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Feb. 28.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

12th B C—Lieut Wilson, Squadron Officer, is confirmed in the appointment of Adjutant.

7th N I—Surg Beatson, officiating in medical charge, is confirmed in the appointment.

11th N I—Surg Corbett, M D, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Major J Duncan, M D.

13th N I—2nd Lieut McCarthy, 39th Foot, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

31st N I—Major Tweddell, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant.

Major Branson, General List, Infantry, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

32nd Pioneers—Lieutenant Allen, 2-22nd Foot, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation.

41 N I—Lieut Col Tucker, Bengal Infantry, to be 2nd in Command.

Major Tregear, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command, during the time Lieutenant Colonel Tucker may be employed on field service.

Captain Rose, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commander.

Major Greig, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed forthwith from Barrackpore to Sibi, and join C Battery 2nd Brigade, into which he has been permitted to exchange, his services being very urgently required with his battery proceeding on service.

The Government of India has approved of the following temporary appointment:—

Major E Hay, 7th B C, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Gwalior district.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Lieut P K Doyne, 13th Hussars, is added to the list of officers detailed for duty with regiment depots, published in G O C C dated the 30th September 1879.

Deputy Surgeon General H Kendall, M D, Army Medical Department, serving in the Bengal command, having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England in the troopship of the 1st April next.

With reference to para 8 of G O 230 of 1875, the undermentioned officers are, under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, directed to proceed to England from the stations noted against their names:—

Quartermaster Hambly, R A, Peshawar; Langrish, R H A, Rawul Pindi; Gunn, R A, Lucknow; and Walker, Morar.

The following orders are, with the sanction of Government, confirmed:—

Presidency District order, directing Col Yates, C B, Bengal Artillery, to assume command of the Presidency District, vice Major General J Ross, C B, proceeding to Peshawar.

Khyber Division Kabul Field Force order, appointing Capt [Local Major] H L W Phillips, 1-12th Foot, Provost Marshal at Jelalabad; appointing Lieut Garbett, 3rd B C, Provost Marshal at Jalalabad, in addition to his other duties, vice Major Phillips.

3rd Brigade Khyber Division Kabul Field Force order, appointing Lieutenant J Hope, 1-25th Foot, Provost Marshal at Lundi Kotal.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad Division order, appointing Lieut Col H E Whish, Bengal Staff Corps, to the commissariat charge of Cawnpore, vice Major F P Worthy.

Khyber Division Kabul Field Force order making the following appointments to the 1st Brigade Khyber Division Kabul Field Force:—

Surg E Clarkson, 1-12th Foot to be Provost Surgeon. Privates J Acton, W Ashford, and P Byrne, 1-12th Foot. Private G W Simmonds, to be Provost Assistants.

Lucknow Brigade order, directing Colonel Walker, R A, to assume command of the station of Lucknow during the absence on inspection duty of the general commanding the division.

Jhelum Station order, appointing Major Hodgson, General List, Infantry, to the charge of the depot, 32nd Pioneers, vice Lieutenant Colonel J Roberts.

Jhansi Station order, directing Lieutenant Colonel Dixon, 39th Foot, to assume command of the station, vice Colonel R S Moseley.

1-17th Foot—Regimental order, appointing 2nd Lieut Burne to act as Adjutant and Quartermaster to the half-battalion at Hoti Mardan.

1-18th Foot—Regimental order, appointing 2nd Lieut Francis to act as Adjutant, vice Lieutenant H S Lye.

39th Foot—Regimental order, appointing Lieut Conran to officiate as Quartermaster, vice Quartermaster J Jobberns.

18th B C—Regimental order, directing Capt Richardson to officiate as Squadron Commander, consequent on the transfer of Lieutenant C E W Macdonald to the 6th Bengal Cavalry.

3rd N I—Regimental order, appointing Major Stewart, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commander, vice Lieutenant J E Barr.

22nd N I—Regimental order, appointing Capt Hinde, Wing Officer, to officiate as Quartermaster, vice Lieutenant R Gordon, there being no qualified subaltern available.

29th N I—Regimental order, appointing Lieut Fairbrother, Officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Lieutenant B W MacLeod.

31st N I—Regimental order, appointing Lieut O'Bryen, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Captain B C Graves.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
OF HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that MR. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the SALE of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

The reason they have for accepting the Agency is as follows:—

Having tried to procure, regardless of expense, in all the CHIEF TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND ALL LARGE CITIES, Pebbles and Frames equal to those produced by MR. MENIST, AND HAVE TOTALLY FAILED TO APPROACH THEM.

One of the chief essentials in good Spectacles is to place the Pebbles before the eyes in a proper position and at a proper distance according to the particular defect of sight being treated Ill-made and loosely jointed frames, by causing a displacement of the Pebbles, entirely alter their focal power, and so injure the eyes, for this reason Mr. Menist makes his frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found by experience the best adapted metals for the purpose, possessing the necessary temper, without being liable to oxydise in use. Steel Frames he does not make, considering that they are not calculated to do justice to his Pebbles, and his object being to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, not cheapness, though in a climate like India, it is doubtful if there would be any economy in Steel, as it corrodes so quickly and has to be renewed so often, to say nothing of the discomfort and injury to the sight. Aluminium cannot be used, because it stains the skin by contact, leaving a black mark that will not wash out.

His Non-Pressure Eye-glasses are so well made that you may twist the Spring in any direction without breaking it, neither is there the slightest pressure when wearing, nor the least mark remaining when removed.

His 12-LENSE DUCHESSE, all in Aluminium, are as powerful as Field-Glasses and are all Achromatic.

His Field, Marine, and Opera-Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eye to aches.

Messrs. M. and Co. have made arrangement to receive their patients in a PRIVATE ROOM, it being hardly possible to test and suit the eye sight without such convenience. Mr. Menist has left them instruments, which enables them to test each eye separately, it being frequently the case that one eye requires a different accommodation to the other, as well in magnifying as diminishing powers. Messrs. M. and Co. have received valuable information from Mr. Menist, by which to suit the eyesight.

Pamphlets can be had on application.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION will be held on TUESDAY, 16th March, at half-past five o'clock p.m., in the Boys' School. HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., G.C.S.I., will preside.

BUSINESS.

To receive the Report of the Committee.
To declare the election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year.
To nominate the Auditor.
The proceedings will be followed by a Distribution of Prizes to the children.
Friends and supporters of the Institution are invited to attend

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SHREWSBURY—HENDERSON—March 8th, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, Edward James Sydney Shrewsbury, to Emily Laura Henderson, adopted daughter of the late John Elsworthy. No cards.

DEATH.

POLEHAMPTON—March 6th, at Matheran, Claude, twin son of the Rev. A. Polehampton, Chaplain Indian Service, aged 5 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

OZZARD—PENN—March 2nd, at Jullundur, Hudson H. Ozzard, Lieutenant, 14th Sikhs, to Eva, youngest daughter of J. H. Penn, Esq.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1880.

WE see with pleasure that the Viceroy has acknowledged that if revenue can be spared in future years the burden of the salt-tax ought to be diminished. He speaks, indeed, as if the equalisation of the impost in the different provinces had actually effected an alleviation of the lot of the salt-eaters throughout India generally. But this is a delusion. As we have shown, the amount yielded by the salt tax has been steadily augmenting for years past, and it is now two millions sterling more than it used to be in times quite recent. The Viceroy speaks of the "diminution" of the tax as having contributed to the increased consumption of salt. That may be true in Bengal, where the tax has been diminished at the expense of the inhabitants of Bombay and Madras, who have been taxed to make up the deficiency. But it is much to be feared that in the Southern and Western Presidencies the increase of the impost has entailed considerable inconvenience if not "serious discomfort." And the inhabitants of the Native States of Rajputana and Central India have now to pay the Government of India a tax upon their salt. The Chiefs, Lord Lytton says, are satisfied with the change, as their revenues are in every instance augmented. Well, we have good reason to believe that the satisfaction of the Chiefs in question is not by any means so general as His Excellency imagines. If they were free agents in the matter some at least of their number would have ventured to decline the proposals of the Government, even at the sacrifice of the augmented revenues held out to them as a bait. With respect to the populations which have to pay the tax Lord Lytton says:—"So far as I can judge from the assurances I received from their native representatives, and from the statements of our own local officers, the necessarily increased price of the salt consumed by them has nowhere given rise to discontent, or caused any serious discomfort. In some parts of the country where the Bunjara traffic had been temporarily disorganised, salt, I found, was dearer than it should be. But the formation of depôts for the sale of it at a distance from the places of production, and the extension of railways still in progress, will, I feel assured, rapidly remove this only drawback to the advantages of a reform which in its essential consequences has proved eminently beneficial to all concerned." This is very naive. The assurances of the "representatives" of the salt consumers and of the officers of the Government, to a Viceroy anxious for the success of a fiscal scheme of this kind, inevitably have reference to the known wishes of the exalted personage seeking for information, rather than to the feelings of discomfort or otherwise of the voiceless millions who pay the tax. But while pointing this out we desire to dwell chiefly upon the promise of the Viceroy that future surpluses will be applied in part at least to the diminution of the salt tax. As a matter of course this assurance was balanced by one still more emphatic that "Old Hopeless,"—the cotton duties—must go as soon as the money can be spared, and sooner if possible. Lord Lytton was rather unfortunate in affirming that he was always of opinion that those duties were indefensible and should be given up. He quoted a speech of his delivered in 1877 in support of that assertion. But that speech was not his first utterance in India on the subject. In this city on his first arrival he distinctly stated that the cotton duties were not in his opinion protective, and that they could not be given up because the Government could not do without the revenue derived from them. However, the question of the cotton duties is out of "the domain of practical politics" for another year at least, and we are not called upon to consider its merits now.

THE poor old coast army, which has witnessed so many vicissitudes from the days when it was led by General Arthur Wellesley through storm and breach, down to the present date of its game of hide and seek with Chendriah and his breechless followers, is evidently fast going to pieces. The northern division of the Madras army, with head-quarters at pleasant Waltair, has long gone the way of all the old Madras sinecures. The Major General and Staff of that ilk may still haunt in the spirit the Waltair sands and beach, the beloved of Dr. George Smith, of the *Friend of India*, but they are absent in the flesh. Peace and the police have done their work all the way from Vizagapatam to Cuttack; Othello's occupation's gone, or so economised that there is no longer any of the pomp and pageantry of glorious war in all that region. Nowadays the General officer commanding in Madras has to inspect the Madras sepoys wherever situate, as far as the Mahanuddy river on the north, the Palar to the west, and the Cauvery to the south, and it will not be long probably,—if the army reorganisation does not in the meantime take place—before the Beypore river on the other coast will be also embraced in his widely extended district. Then, again, with the Major General and Staff once commanding at Trichinopoly, has disappeared another division of the same old coast army. Once upon a time Trichinopoly was regarded as a most important military centre, and the famous rock as a sort of Madras Gibraltar, but the railways, the police, and perhaps the cheroots have been too much for the military in that locality also, and a wing of a native corps now fulfils all the duties which a few years ago were considered of sufficient importance to be assigned to a divisional command. Malabar and Canara, once the head quarters of yet another Major General, and still under the command of that military non-descript, a brigadier, is, according to a Madras paper, shortly to be consigned to the place whither so many other Madras commands have already gone, and the Moplas of those parts, who were the *bugaboos* of other days, but are now supposed to put on clean shirts every Sunday, will be left with perhaps only another "wing" to guard them, the clean linen, the missionaries, and Sabbatarianism. Bellary, still another Major General's command of yore, with another famous rock—a sort of Malta to the Trichinopoly Gibraltar—will, doubtless, be soon effaced from the strategical distribution map of the Madras army, and another, the Nagpore command, cannot outlive Bellary a month. What will remain, then, of this old coast army, its big military loaves, and fat fishes? Only the Bangalore, the Secundrabad, and *perhaps* the Presidency (Madras) commands, for it is not improbable that Madras itself will cease to have any garrison unless it is a garrison composed of native reserves. The concentration of forces, which, we are told, is to be a remarkable feature, of the military organisation of the future will draw to Bangalore and Secundrabad nearly all the troops of the Madras army corps, and the many little military stations now dispersed all over Southern India will cease to be, and doubtless with advantage to the new army.

There can be no doubt that Bangalore, like Poona, must become an important place as the head-quarters of the Madras army corps And now we see that one of the Madras journals is advocating the transfer of the civil administration as well as the military to the same place. That suggestion is nothing new; it has been discussed over and over again by many Governors of Madras, but only to be abandoned on the ground of Bangalore being unfortunately situate in foreign territory; in the territory of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore. There was at one time in Indian history some thought of asking the Maharaja of Cashmere for accommodation in his country for the Government of India, but what the latter Geovernment only *thought* of asking for, the Madras Government has actually gotten—a site at Bangalore for all the accommodation it requires. As a military centre there is perhaps no place in India which can vie with Bangalore for convenience and salubrity, so there is much to be said for it as the head-quarters of the civil Government of Madras as well. The Madras Government, like the Madras army, must undergo many alterations and transformations in this economical and reforming age, and among them is not improbably the abandonment of the town of Madras to the merchants and others who get their living there. The climate and unhealthiness of Madras render the town a most unsuitable locality wherein to place a European garrison, or, indeed, *any* garrison, and as there is really no necessity to keep either a European garrison or a Government's head-quarters there—the first for a long time past has been represented by a couple of companies of foot with a few artillery, the latter by a two or three months stay of the Governor during the cold season. The town of Madras could be very well left to thrive on its commercial interests, the political interests being cared for elsewhere.

The abolition of so many military commands in the Madras Presidency, of course, involves the consideration of their not being required, and it is stated that the Army Commission of Simla have recorded an opinion that even the reduced army they suggested for Madras was too large for the requirements of so peaceful a population. But if the Madras Presidency contains a quiet and orderly population, and it certainly does so, as long as the people are not clumsily irritated or mismanaged, the area it covers is immense, and the military strength to control it is comparatively small. The reserves of pensioned soldiers, recommended by the Simla Commission will, of course, dispose of what are now the smaller military stations of the Madras army, but the Madras police force had need to be improved if it is to be cut adrift from military protection and allowed to make the best it can of such local disturbances as arise. The total inefficiency of the police in the Rumpa rebellion does not promise much for their behaviour anywhere else, and it is a fact to be remembered that the concentration of troops at Bangalore and Secundrabad must of necessity leave a large extent of country to the sole guardianship of the Madras constables. The Commission may be correct in thinking that a scattering of troops over Madras Presidency is a mere waste of force; still, an inefficient police may any day upset all their calculations about the peace and the quietness of Southern India.

What Burma may hope to save out of the wreck of the Madras army is a question of some interest to military men. Hitherto that province has been mainly garrisoned by Madras troops, but its future garrison will, in all probability, be otherwise provided for. Burman politicians speak of the date as no further distant than the conclusion of the Afghan war, when the frontiers of British Burma and of China will become counterminous, and in that event, Burma will want a local army, a separate army corps of its own, quite as much as Afghanistan. If Afghanistan or any large portion of it becomes British. Whether that army corps is composed of Southern or Northern Indian races does not much matter to the argument. The Madras army corps will, at all events, be freed of the Burman connection. And this would be an advantage to Madras for the unpopularity of the Burma foregin service with the Madras army is great, both on account of the inclemency of the climate for Madrasees, and for the separation of the sepoys from their families.

JUST a year ago the dacoits began to move or to prepare to move in the Poona collectorate. It is very satisfactory to learn that in spite of some disquieting symptoms observable a few weeks back all is perfectly quiet in the Deccan this year, and there is good reason to believe that they may remain so. Every one of the dacoit leaders has been apprehended and convicted or else shot down, and not ten per cent. of the four hundred dacoits, who were known to have gone out in the district, remain at large. Of the few still to be apprehended, almost every day one or two fall into the hands of the police who have been sent all over the country to look after them. As everybody knows this satisfactory result is due mainly to the energy and indefatigable activity of Major Daniell, and his services have been duly acknowledged by Government in words. But we have not yet heard that a substantial reward of any kind has marked the due appreciation of the good work he had done for the preservation of life and property in the Deccan. The determination and pluck with which he followed up and seized the organizer of the movement, Wassudew Bulwunt, alone merited a decoration,

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THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—Sir Arthur C. Stepney, who has been travelling in South America, and more lately in Egypt, has arrived at Lahore, *en route* for Kabul, where he will act as special correspondent for the *Bombay Gazette.*

IT is very probable that General Primrose will command a division at Kandahar, but our local contemporary is premature in the announcement, as no orders have yet been received.

THERE are now for duty with the 20th Regiment N. I. at Baroda only 1 full colonel, 2 lieutenants colonel, 1 lieutenant, 3 field officers, and one subaltern, and this in the drill season and at a review!

OUR Poona correspondent writes:—The Deccan Ryots Act is sick unto death. The sowkar will lend no money, and bring no suit, as the limitation law has been extended to six years. The Government cannot get in their revenue.

THE PENSION SYSTEM OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In one of the leading articles in your issue of the 18th you draw attention to the present abuse of the pension system, and I think very properly. Between one hundred and two hundred men of the Native Army of Bombay take their pensions every year, two-thirds of whom at least would be fit to serve in a reserve, and to be called out for an annual training, similar to a militia regiment in England.

As regards officering them, what better plan than to make use of surplus field officers for the purpose, who would at any rate have the benefit of experience. They would be quite competent to look after the men under their control, at the several reserve centres, to which they might be posted.

Under these field officers I would put for the time being officers in civil employ under the rank of major, who would thereby have an opportunity of keeping up their military knowledge, and fitting them for those duties which they might at any time be called upon to perform.

By a recent order some of the young gentlemen who take a good deal of pride in being able to wear a black coat in public instead of a red one, find that they may be sent back to military employ should their services be required. Now I think it is only fair on those who have not abandoned their profession, that these martial young civilians should be made use of in the way I have proposed above, or be sent to fill up vacancies caused by officers being ordered on service.

To send them straight from civil life to the enviable and much sought after positions at the front is a manifest injustice to those who have stuck to their profession. A military man in civil employ, if he be sent back to a regiment, should be put to the dry routine of cantonment garrison duty, and should reap no advantages from the profession he has temporarily abandoned. I enclose my card.

Feb. 27. SCORPION.

ECHOES FROM CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 28.

CERTAIN disclosures, not very remotely connected with the police, are looked for at the Sessions when the two Wallers are brought up for trial. Nothing has hitherto transpired, owing, it is whispered, to the care with which the evidence of Mr. Gory has been kept in the background by the police magistrate; and at present it is a mere matter of speculation as to how the two chowkeydars, while on duty in Dhurrumtollah, happened to be so accurately acquainted with the details of a theft which occurred, at the same time, about two miles away, as to be able to recognize the stolen goods passing by their post, and to follow the carts forthwith. Some have ascribed it to spiritualism, of which "second sight" is an important attribute; others, less charitable, but more practical, have bestowed the credit on the workings of spirits of another description, which also possess the faculty of making one see double. But, however that may be, it is clear that we must wait until the trial is over before saying anything further on this subject; for most prudent people, like the Irishman, prefer prophesying after the event, and, moreover, there is a saying to the effect that muddy water will not be much improved by being stirred up.

⁂

THE subject of spirits naturally brings us to the great meeting of good Templars which took place in Dhurrumtollah on the 22nd instant. The chairman was supported into the room by two brethren, each of whom seemed sadly in need of support himself; so that, after knocking over a tea-tray and a couple of chairs, it was with some difficulty that the presiding genius was at last installed in his seat. Immediately on the entrance of these magnates, the hall, as if by magic, became redolent of the fumes of—well, we will not say of what—and the business of the evening began, the chairman announced that he had much pleasure in acquainting his hearers with the fact that he had, by his own superhuman exertions, made no less than four converts to total abstinence during the course of the afternoon. Two of these gentlemen, he went on to say, were now awaiting inspection in the next room; each (but this he did *not* say) having recently undergone the operation of being placed under a pump for twenty minutes. With regard to the other two, he expressed a strong conviction that they would be presentable on the next day but one. He would have been delighted, he added, to have escorted them into the midst of his dear brethren and fellow Templars even then; and, in fact, he had brought them with him in his own conveyance (where they then were) with that intention; but, unfortunately, whether it was owing to bashfulness on their part, or to the accidental circumstance of their having discovered a bottle of brandy under one of the cushions of his carriage, they somehow preferred remaining in that vehicle until the proceedings were over. A shadow, as of doubt and calculation, here passed over the lofty brow of the chairman; and it was observed by more than one that (the meeting having been brought to a hasty conclusion) he rushed from the room without his hat, as if he expected to find something missing.

⁂

THE Budget has been the means of bringing the *Indian Daily News*, and the "thinking man" who seems to be the peculiar property of that distinguished journal, into a condition of unparalleled vivacity. Scathing articles have lately appeared from the editorial pen which almost put into the shade the small extracts of stale jokes from forgotten periodicals which have hitherto formed the staple food for the consumption of the subscribers to that "most widely circulated," &c., &c. The editor, in a tone of natural indignation, speaks of the unnecessary changes which have been, and are being, made in every direction. Well he may when we consider that the last proposition put forward by the Army Organization Commission is that all military pensioners should be recalled to the ranks. This presents a picture of the British army of the future which is better left to the imagination.

⁂

THE question of dog killing, about which there was an uproar a few days ago, is still being agitated, though not with any decided result. Doctor Chandra still continues to be abused, and continues to abuse in his turn. In defence of the wholesale slaughter for which he is responsible, he quotes the case of a man who died from the bite of a dog. This unfortunate, who expired during the present week, was bitten, not more than twenty-five years ago, by a dog which was condemned by a medical board (composed of all the old women in the man's native village) as mad from its birth, because it had been born with exactly twenty toes. The deductions are obvious; and Doctor Chandra hardly considers it worth his while to answer the numerous ridiculous questions which are put to him daily, but does so simply as a matter of condescension; he hopes, however, that the above quoted instance will be sufficient to silence any further protests on the part of owners and admirers of dogs. As to the absurd insinuation put forward by a certain heathen, to the effect that the man who is stated to have been killed by the dog was nearly a century old, deaf, blind, and died purely from old age, the learned Doctor, with the dignity natural to a gentleman in his position, merely treats it with the contempt it deserves, and issues a fresh order for the massacre of unoffending animals.

⁂

POOR Mr. Wilson of the Circus has been in the wars:—it is true he has proved himself a philanthropist by coming forward in aid of the suffering Irish; he has also shown himself a public spirited man by presenting a prize to the Volunteers; moreover, he has displayed his sympathy for youth by providing little boys and girls with a free entertainment. But none of these indications of a virtuous disposition have saved him from the wrath of a terrible old boarding house keeper opposite his tent; and the wretched proprietor of the circus seeks safety in flight, under cover of an apologetic letter addressed to the public in the papers. His friends have in vain endeavoured to dissuade him from this rash act: he tells them in a horrified whisper, in reply to their various solicitations, that his slumbers have of late been disturbed by visions of an elderly female figure, robed after the most popular notions of Lady Macbeth in a state of somnambulism, with a gridiron in one hand and a pair of slippers in the other, in deadly pursuit of a portly individual whom he has had no difficulty in recognizing as himself. After the first of these visitations, he awoke in a cold perspiration and dismissed the big drum on the spot, in the hope that this concession might serve as a "sop to Cerberus": it was of no use, however, and he finds that his only alternative is to strike his tent and make himself scarce.

⁂

THE Indian Museum appears to be progressing, inasmuch as the Fish Gallery was opened on the 24th. It contains a few articles which the public are called upon to imagine are fish; but which, to an unsophisticated eye, present much more the appearance of burnt pieces of shoe-leather.

⁂

THE Zoo was the scene of great festivities on the 28th; part of the gardens being lit up with electricity, and the other part being left in total darkness. Whether this arrangement was intended for the convenience of young lovers, or for the gratification of old gentlemen who have an objection to tumble into unsuspected holes and ditches, was not stated in the programme. That document merely intimated that it was to be a "Grand Moonlight Fête." So it would have been, but for the trifling circumstance that the moonlight was entirely wanting.

WATER! WATER! WATER!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Did any one imagine for a moment that, notwithstanding our costly works of Vehar and Tulsi lakes, the scarcity of water would be felt by the public at this season of the year? Can any of your numerous readers fathom the mystery why the water is so insufficient, particularly when lakhs of rupees have been spent over the Tulsi works, the opening ceremony of which was so recently performed by our worthy Governor? It is really a pity that this most important subject has been neglected by which the poor community is put to no small inconvenience. What are the Corporationers about? I raise my cry against this through the medium of your journal, so that it may meet the eyes of the authorities concerned.

March 8. S. B. K.

DIVINE SERVICES.

"The Upper Room," Dock Road, Mazagon (the street opposite the P. and O. Gates), instead of the usual Bible lecture this evening (Tuesday) at 8 p. m., "an Officer from the front" will give some details of the work of the Lord among our soldiers in Afghanistan. The public are invited to attend.

MHOW RACES 1880.

FIRST DAY—THURSDAY, MARCH 4.

A MORE miserable commencement of a race meeting in India has never been witnessed—wretched fields of three coming out to run for good prizes, and in one case—the Jowrah Purse—when Mr. Maitland declared he would not run Salisbury against Sans Souci with the weights so very much in the latter's favour, the honorary secretary thought fit to give Rs. 300 from the fund to Sans Souci to canter round the course in front of a miserable animal called Lukin, who, if put in his proper place, would be in a Bombay buggy. Of course, the general public cannot be expected to patronise a meeting with their presence and subscriptions when this is all that can be provided for them in the way of sport.

There are race horses enough in the station now to have good fields and good races; but, apparently, from the grumbling I hear from owners on all sides, no attempt is made to assist their interests in any way. The so-called "Grand Stand" was nearly empty, and of the native chiefs of Central India who, in former years, used to patronise this meeting so well, only two or three were present.

Why the "Mhow Meeting" should not be a success I cannot say, and, no doubt it would be, if any man like Ben Roberts, Charsley Thomas, or Major Burnett, would take the secretaryship in hand, and work the thing up; but as it now is, a dulness and apathy prevail that is most depressing.

Few people in the station seemed to know when the meeting really was to begin, and most of the necessary arrangements were left till the last minute. Such a pair of scales for weighing the jockeys I don't suppose were ever seen on a race course before. Small "iron things," perhaps very useful for weighing pounds of sugar in, but utterly unfitted for weighing even 7 stone boys. So you can imagine the contortions made by a 10 stone 7 lb. gentleman rider in his struggles to place himself on the little iron plate.

The "Corinthian Stakes" proved a good thing for Glenlyon, who is a grand weight carrier, and ran quite up to his Poona form. Timour evidently cannot perform under big weights, and was not in it, though he was made a strong favourite for the race. Dauntless was made a great favourite for the "Trial Stakes," but the Wild Irishman ran a great horse, and we were all pleased to see his owner (in former years the proprietor of a large racing stud), leading in the winner.

The "Give and Take" was the good thing for Armistice that it appeared on paper, and H. H. the Nawab of Jowrah is to be congratulated on possessing at once the best and most handsome racing galloway in India.

STEWARDS.—Sir Henry Daly, K.C.B., Lieut.-Colonel Ducat, Major Douglas, Captain Loch, Colonel Mallaby, Colonel Gonne, Captain Barr, and M. Neeld, Esq.

"THE CORINTHIAN STAKES."—Value Rs. 300. For all Maiden Arabs, the property of officers of the services and members of clubs. Weight for age raised 21 lbs. Three quarter mile. Winners once 3 lbs., twice 5 lbs. 1 thrice 7 lbs. extra G. R. This race is open only to officers of H. M.'s Naval, Military, and Civil Service and members of the following clubs, viz, any recognized Club in England, the Bengal, Calcutta, Byculla, and Bombay Clubs, Madras Clubs, and Club of Western India.

		st	lbs		
Col Utterson's.........	g a h Glenlyon......	11	0	Clarke.........	1
Mr Norman's	c a h Timour	10	3	Capt Elliott.	2
Capt Bouverie's	g a c Kildare	10	6	Bowen	3

On the fall of the flag Clarke at once took the top weight to the front, and came along to the halfmile post, two clear lengths in front of Timour, who was again two lengths in front of Kildare. At the distance Timour, for a moment, seemed to be coming, but tiring away to nothing under the heavy weight, he was beaten by four lengths by Glenlyon in a canter.—Time 1 minute 27 seconds.

"THE TRIAL STAKES."—Value Rs. 400. For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 7 lbs. Winners once, 3 lbs; twice, 5 lbs.; thrice, 7 lbs. extra. 1 Mile, Entrance 1st January, Rs. 45; 1st February, Rs. 60; 1st March, Rs. 80. Maidens allowed 7 lbs.

		st	lbs		
Mr Kendal's.........	c w g Wild Irishman.	8	4	Ramchurn..	1
Mr Herbert's	b w g Dauntless	9	7	Bowen	2
Nawab of Jowrah's.	c w g Waif..............	10	0	Clarke	3

Dauntless, with two to one laid on him, raced with the chestnut for ¾ of a mile, when the Wild Irishman began to forge ahead, and well ridden by Ramchurn, won very easy, Dauntless two or three lengths behind. Waif, apparently quite untrained, far behind. Time 1 minute 51 seconds.

"THE JOWRAH PURSE"—A Purse of Rs. 500, presented by H. H. the Nawab of Jowrah. For Maiden Arabs. Weight for age raised 7 lbs. Winners once, 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; thrice, 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, 1st January, Rs 45; 1st February, Rs. 60; 1st March, Rs. 80. 1½ mile.

		st	lbs		
Mr Herbert's.........	g a h Sans Souci......	9	10	Bowen.........	1
Nawab of Jowrah's.	b a h Lukin............	9	7	Emaum	2

This was simply a ridiculous exercise canter for Sans Souci, the miserable Lukin being quite unable to make the grey stretch his neck.

"GIVE AND TAKE."

		st	lbs		
Nawab of Jowrah's.	b a g Armistice	9	7	Bowen	1
Mr Kendal's	b w g Evening Star (late Dodo)...	8	9	Owner	2
Mr Norman's	c a h Timour	10	7	Elliott	3

This proved a very easy win for the little beauty Armistice. The Waler went ahead for about three furlongs when his bolt was shot, and Timour, with his first race in him, seemed not at all inclined to try again. At the distance it was apparent that Armistice was only cantering, and he eventually won very easy by three lengths. Time 1 minute 24 seconds.

17th (D. C. O.) LANCERS' "STAMPEDE" 14 untrained horses to start.

The "Lancers' stampede" was the race of the day, and was the one bright spot in otherwise an extremely dull afternoon's sport. The race was got up at the lotteries by Colonel Gonne who, on discovering what a *fiasco* was about to be perpetrated on the race course, determined that the public should at least see something gallop; accordingly, he and each of the other officers of the 17th nominated a horse, to be selected the following morning out of the batch of remounts just arrived from Bombay. This excellent plan brought 14 horses to the post with their owners, rough riders, and gentleman riders up and after a regular stampede for ½ of a mile. Mr. Neeld, of the 17th Lancers, extricated himself from the seething mass, and sailed home alone an easy winner.

THE WAR.

IT is stated that the amount levied on the traders of Kabul by Mahomed Jan and his chiefs was only Rs. 4,506. But nothing is said as to the amount taken from the hoards of Sirdar Yahiya Khan, or that supplied by the wife and mother of Amir Yakub Khan.

TWELVE ponies were waiting shipment at Rangoon for Calcutta *en route* to Kabul according to the latest papers received from Burma. It would be interesting to know the ultimate cost of these animals to Government by the time they reach their destination.

THE reconnoitring party that accompanied General Bright to Badiabad consisted of—40 men of the Carabineers, 40 of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, 2 guns C. 3 R. A. on elephants, Hazarah Mountain Battery, 150 of the 12th Regiment, 250 of the 30th P. N. I., and half a company of the Madras Sappers—the whole commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Campbell of the 30th P. N. I. Two of the officers accompanying the force were sons of men who had been shut up in the fort in 1842 as the captives of Mahomed Akbar Khan.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "Josephine," 9 p. m.; "Little Amy Robsart," 10 p. m.
Marine Court of Inquiry, loss of Vingorla, 11 a. m.
Ballot at Chamber Commerce, election of Port Trustees.
Municipal Offices, Town Council 3 p.m.
Band, H. M.'s Marine Battalion, Gymkhana, 5 p.m.
Bombay Temperance League, annual meeting, Town Hall, 7-30 p.m.
"An Officer from the Front will give" some details of religious work in Afghanistan at Mazagon, 7-30 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Besson arrived yesterday from Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on Sunday and yesterday:—Tenasserim (I. G. S.) for Madras; Chin Yong, Mauritius; Lucretia (s), Rangoon.

THE band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The S.S. Vortigern entered the dock at 7-30 a. m. on Sunday and was berthed alongside the south wharf.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of the water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday 28th February, was 51 feet and 5 tenths. In the corresponding week last year, it was 52 feet and 6 tenths.

A LUNATIC.—A Mrs. Laura Henrietta Gott was removed by order of the Deputy Commissioner of Police from the European General Hospital to the Colaba Lunatic Asylum on Sunday morning last.

EVADING THE POISON LICENCE.—Shubhboy Ismaljee was yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr Inspector Mahon, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with selling arsenic by retail without a licence. He was fined Rs. 20.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at Byculla on the body of a Mahomedan labourer, named Shaik Khoja Peer Saheb, who committed suicide by jumping into the Sankee Talao. A verdict to the above effect was recorded.

EVADING THE OPIUM LICENCE.—Sulliman Cajoo was yesterday fined Rs. 60 by Mr. Nana Morojee for having in his possession seventy-seven tolas of opium without a licence from the Commissioner of Customs. The opium was ordered to be confiscated.

THE PARTY AT BYRAMJEE HALL.—We are asked to state that at the reception given to His Excellency Senhor D'Aguiar, the Portuguese Delegate at "Byramjee Hall," the management of the refreshment department was entrusted to Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee.

THE FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The following are the statistics of the Fort Gratuitous Dispensary:—The total number of patients admitted during the last month was 4,524, the average daily attendance being 156. There were 886 new admissions. Of the total number, 1,362 were children. The prevailing diseases were fever, diarrhœa, chest, skin diseases, worms and dysentery, measles and chickenpox.

GAMBLERS.—A batch of gamblers, Atmaram Arjoon and thirteen others, were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Ralph, before Mr W. Webb with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Cowasjee Patel Tank Road. They were all convicted. One of the prisoners was fined Rs. 50 two others fined Rs. 5 each and the rest Rs. 2 each.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Parell on the body of Gopal Luximon, a labourer employed at the Morarjee Goculdass Spinning and Weaving Mills, who died from injuries he sustained by his being accidentally jammed between a mule frame and a pillar of the mill. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.—Bapoo Ragoo, a native police constable, and Ally Mahomed Bakur were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb, prisoner No. 1 of extortion and receiving a bribe of Rs. 4 from Krishna Succaram, and prisoner No. 2 with the abetment of the offence. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 to two months' similar imprisonment.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Rangaram Narayen, residing near the Mahaluxmee Temple, reported to the police on Sunday night at 8 o'clock that his house had been broken into, and that property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, currency notes and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 135-8, which was kept in a small wooden box, had been stolen therefrom Enquiries are being made.

THEFT—James Wright, a West Indian, was yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Constable Dillon, before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing an Albert chain, value Rs. 6, the property of a Mr. Thomas Rushton. He was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. There is another charge of theft against the same prisoner which stands postponed for a week, to enable the police to institute further enquiries.

THE SASSOON PRESS COMPANY.—At the High Court yesterday, on the application of Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. Justice Bayley appointed Mr. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law, to act as umpire in the event of a difference of opinion arising between the voluntary liquidators of the Sassoon Press Company. The liquidators are Messrs. S. D. Sassoon and B. R. Mody. By consent, it was ordered that the agreements of reference in the matter should be filed in court.

BOMBAY TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—We would remind our readers that the Bombay Temperance League hold their annual meeting in the Town Hall this evening. Tea at 7-30 p. m. Addresses will be delivered by the well known apostle of temperance in India, the Rev. J. Gelson Gregson, the Rev. A. G. Lewis, Garrison Chaplain, and others. Admission 8 annas; sailors and soldiers half price. It will be remembered by many that a similar meeting last year proved a decided success.

JUNG JUNG BAHADUR AT POONA.—His Excellency Jeet Jung Bahadur arrived in Poona by an express train from Raichore on Saturday morning, accompanied by about one hundred and fifty Nepaulese soldiers and four officers, and a brass band of about forty-two musicians who played an overture at the railway station. During the stay of the distinguished nobleman and his party at Poona, the Nepaulese soldiers paid a visit to the city of Poona.

THE WEATHER AT POONA.—On Friday evening last, the station was visited by a duststorm, but not a violent one, which lasted a short time. The sky assumed an inky appearance, and rain was expected, but the dark clouds disappeared, and our hopes of a downpour were disappointed. On Saturday and Sunday, the sun shone powerfully, the weather continuing oppressive till the shades of evening set in. Since the cloudy weather set in, great damage has been done to the mango and other fruit crops.

A DECREE ABSOLUTE FOR DIVORCE.—Yesterday, at the High Court, in the suit filed by E. H. Crage for a divorce from her husband William Crage in which a decree *nisi* had been passed about six months ago, Mr. Sterling, instructed by Mr. Turner for the petitioner, applied to Mr. Justice Bayley for a decree absolute. There was no appearance for the respondent. Service of the decree *nisi* upon him was proved. His Lordship made a decree absolute for dissolution of marriage: the petitioner to have the custody of the children.

A NUISANCE.—A correspondent writes:—Near Mr. Dinshaw M. Petit's house in Hornby Row, there is something wrong with the drains which a low dirty water to overflow on the foot path and side of the carriage road. This has been going on for many months to the detriment and inconvenience of the foot passengers as well as those living in the neighbourhood; and but an abortive effort was made to mend matters. What are our municipal engineers about? Is the whole of their time absorbed by the *precious* waterworks which do not improve the water supply and big drainage schemes, and have none left for these small matters—small in their eyes, but not unimportant as regards the health and comfort of hundreds of residents in the locality and thousands who have daily to pass by.

THE GYMKHANA.—The half yearly general meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana was held last evening in the Pavilion when the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to carry on the affairs of the club:—President, L. H. Bayley. Joint Secretary and Treasurer, L. R. W. Forrest; Joint Secretary, C. L. Young, R. E; Cricket Secretary, M. R. Wyer; Polo Secretary, E. L. Barton; Boating Secretary, C. Gray; Golf Secretary, R. Roberts; Gun, &c. Secretary, A. B. Mein; Additional Members, Capt. Cooke-Collis; W. A. Baker, C. A. Turner and R. S. Campbell. The adoption of the report submitted by the committee and the passing of the accounts for the past half year were then proposed and carried unanimously. The next motion was that "the committee are not empowered to expend Gymkhana funds on the entertainment of visitors to Bombay for cricket polo and other matches except for tiffins, dinners and such reasonable refreshments as may be required in the course of the match on the Gymkhana premises. After some discussion the motion was carried. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

THE IRISH DISTRESS FUND.

WE have to acknowledge receipt of Rs 70-8 towards this fund from the masters and pupils of the Bahadurkhanjee High School, Kattywar, Junaghar

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Legislative Council met yesterday at Government House, Malabar Point. There were present:—His Excellency the Honourable Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G. C. S. I., C. I. E., Governor of Bombay, presiding; His Excellency the Honourable Lieutenant-General Henry James Warre, C. B.; the Honourable L. R. Ashburner, C. S. I.; the Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft, C. S. I.; the Honourable the Advocate General.; the Honourable Colonel W. C. Anderson, the Honourable Synd Hussan El Edroos, C. S. I.; the Honourable M. Balfour; the Honourable Colonel C. J. Merriman, C. S. I., R. E.; the Honourable Morarjee Goculdas, C. I. E.; the Honourable M. Mowat; the Honourable Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.

THE IRRIGATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Colonel Merriman moved the first reading of Bill No. 2 of 1880—A Bill to amend the Bombay Irrigation Act, No. VII. of 1879. Colonel Merriman said—Your Excellency, I will very briefly state to the Council the necessity that has arisen for the introduction of the Bill now upon the table, the first reading of which it will then be my duty to move. The Irrigation Act No. 7 of 1879 which passed this Council in July and received your Excellency's assent in August, and the assent of the Viceroy and Governor General in September last contains certain sections, Nos. 49 to 56, under the head "Protection Rate." These sections provide that the people holding lands under command of a canal, but not taking water therefrom, shall, subject to certain conditions as to finance, pay something by way of insurance for the protection the water affords them during seasons of precarious rainfall and drought. The clauses were most carefully framed, considered and discussed, and the principle involved was accepted and admitted by this Council, with one dissentient voice only, to be sound and equitable. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has recently expressed his very decided opinion that any deficit due to the construction of works of irrigation necessary as a protection against famine should be met from the general revenues of the Presidency, that is, if necessary, by general taxation, and *not* by a special charge upon a particular class which would not be reimbursed upon the works becoming remunerative. Now this means, of course, that the community at large, who unquestionably benefit more or less by works constructed for the mitigation or prevention of famine, must contribute towards their cost so long as the works remain unremunerative, and the responsibility of devising measures to induce the people to take the water and so render the works remunerative will then really fall upon the general community. The Protection Rate Sections in the Act really aimed at this and very little else. The Secretary of State has, however, signified his disapproval of the Protection Rate clauses and has directed their removal from the Act The short Bill now before the Council has been prepared by the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, to give effect to the orders of the Secretary of State in this respect, and accordingly it only remains for me to move that the Bill be read a first time.

The motion was put and carried, and, the standing rules having been suspended, was, on the motion of the Hon. Col. Merriman, read a second time and considered in detail.

Subsequently the Hon. Col. Merriman moved that the Bill be read a third time and passed, and it was read and passed accordingly.

The Council was adjourned *sine die.*

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ATTEMPT TO CUT OFF SUPPLIES FROM KABUL.

KABUL, March 6.

The roads south and west of Arganda Kotal are again closed by the bands of tribesmen, whose object is to prevent supplies of sheep reaching Sherpur. Our daily consumption is about 100 sheep, and we have 5,000 sheep here. The closing of the roads matters little.

THE PROJECTED ADVANCE ON GHAZNI.

The military movements are still unknown; but it is probable that a brigade will be detached before the end of the month to Kohistan.

Any movement upon Ghazni cannot be made before the third week in April, when a force from the Kurrum Valley side would probably co-operate through the Zurmuht country, as well as a column from Kandahar. This depends upon satisfactory arrangements not being made with the Chiefs in the meantime through the Mustaufi.

Rain is now falling, and the weather is milder.

THE KHYBER PASS.

BASAWAL, March 7.

Mr. Lepel Griffin arrived here yesterday, and was met by Major Protheroe, Political Agent. In the afternoon, accompanied by Colonel Martin, C. I. Horse, he visited Peshbulok, the proposed site for the new cantonments instead of Basawul, which, with Dakka, it is proposed to abandon during the hot months, on account of the extreme unhealthiness of the road. Peshbolak is high, well drained, and abundantly supplied with water.

There are no political difficulties of any kind expected to result, though feuds between the Mohmunds and Shenwaris in the immediate neighbourhood of this road render the line at present insecure.

Mr. Lepel Griffin reaches Jallalabad to-morrow, and halts there for two days.

THE KABUL DISPENSARY.

Kabul, March 5.—Dr. Owen has received a communication expressive of the appreciation by H. E. the Viceroy of the success which has attended the establishment of the dispensary with the Kabul city.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt this morning.

KANDAHAR NEWS.

KANDAHAR, March 5.

The 19th P. N. I. arrived yesterday, and will probably move with the first brigade. Captain Stockley, Brigade Major of the first Brigade, has been recalled to his regiment, the 9th Foot at Kabul, owing to the paucity of officers. He is succeeded by Captain Charmers, 60th Rifles.

COLONEL WATERFIELD'S ACCIDENT.

ALLAHABAD, March 8.

The accident to Colonel Waterfield is not serious; his leg is only bruised.

Colonel Ross is confirmed in the command of the 14th Lancers.

A correspondence has taken place between a local officer and the Military Secretary of the Viceroy on a proposal to light Simla mall with gas.

Veterinary Surgeons in charge of transport animals are to get Rs. 75 staff pay.

NEWS FROM KOHISTAN.

A Persian correspondent writing from Kabul on Feb. 25th, states that the insurgent Kohistanis had occupied Charikar, and all the villages between that place and Istalif.

Sameh Khan and Shahbaz Khan had left the district.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS FROM GHAZNI.

Mir Butcha, with 3 guns, 2,000 sowars, and 400 infantry had left Ghazni for Kohistan.

Sirdar Mahomed Tahir Khan, from Ghazni, with 4 guns and several thousand men had arrived at Shere Mahomed's killa in Maidan.

GHOLAM HYDER KHAN AND ABDUL RAHMAN KHAN.

The news is confirmed of Gholam Hyder Khan having met Abdul Rahman Khan at Taktapul, and also of the failure of Mastaufi Habibula's mission to Mahomed Jan for the surrender of Musa Khan.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER).

THE RAILWAY TO KANDAHAR.

CALCUTTA, March 8.

Sir Robert Sandeman is arranging with the Marri clan for the protection of the railway works and telegraph line to Kandahar; most of the Marri headmen have already joined his camp.

Reports from Kabul, dated 7th inst., state that the frost has given place to rainy damp weather, and that the roads are becoming almost impassable owing to the heavy mud.

General Bright has proceeded towards Kabul. The Jallalabad district is quiet.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE P. AND O. STEAMER TRAVANCORE ASHORE.

LONDON, March 8.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's S. S. Travancore, which left Bombay for Venice on the 14th of February, has run ashore off Otranto, situated about thirty miles to the south of Brindisi.

VIENNA, March 7.

The Archduke Rudolf (Austrian Imperial Prince) is affianced to the Princess Stephanie, second daughter of the King of the Belgians.

BURSTING OF A GUN AT SPEZZIA.

ROME, March 7.

The Italian Government has received news from Spezzia that one of the 100 ton guns, of Sir W. Armstrong, on board the Italian double turret ship Duilio has burst. Ten of the crew were wounded, and the turret in which the accident took place was much damaged.

THE CUNARD STEAMER BATAVIA ASHORE.

ADEN, March 8.

The S. S. Batavia, bound from Liverpool to Bombay, and the first steamer of the Cunard new line to the East, has run ashore on the island of Perim, but was towed off by H. M. S. Philomel on the 6th inst. without having sustained any injury.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MALTA, March 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 5th inst.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, arrived here from Bombay on the morning of the 6th inst.

SUEZ, March 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the afternoon of the 7th inst.

LONDON, March 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Fair Dhollera	5 15-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	98
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	116¾
Bar Silver	51½*
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79
4½ do. do.	84¼

Departure—Marlborough.

* Supply short.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

March 7th.—Pherrima Field Force office opened Naga Hills.

We hear it is proposed to hold a public meeting, to be convened by the Sheriff, to decide on some suitable form of acknowledgment of the eminent services rendered by Sir Richard Temple to the Presidency of Bombay during his tenure of the Governorship. It is not yet quite settled what form the testimonial which it is desired to present to His Excellency shall take. There is some doubt, we understand, as to whether Sir Richard could accept a personal address from the inhabitants. As he is retiring from office, we cannot see how any objection applies.

Regarding Major Greig, who was a passenger by the Vingorla, on his way to join C Battery, 2nd Brigade R. A., at Sibi, it is notified that "his services are very urgently required with his battery, proceeding on service."

The French gun boat Bisson, belonging to the Indian and East African station, arrived in this port yesterday from Kurrachee, which port she left on Wednesday. She is making her annual cruise, commencing with the Persian Gulf and the West Coast of Hindustan and ending with the French colonies of Southern Africa. The Bisson has four guns, and 117 men, and her tonnage is 827. Captain A. d'Occien de la Bâtie is in command.

The short Bill for the amendment of the Bombay Irrigation Act passed last year was read a first, second, and third time and passed by the local Legislative Council yesterday. The object of the Bill is to repeal what were called the "protection clauses" of the Act, which provided for a rate being levied on all land capable of being irrigated by a canal, though the landholder might not choose to take the water, the argument being that he ought to pay for the protection afforded him in case of a failure of the natural supply forcing him to rely upon the canal for water. The Secretary of State ruled that landholders should be exempted from contributing towards the cost of irrigation works unless they take advantage of them, and that the cost of such works until they become remunerative from the farmers finding it to their interest to take the canal water at the rate fixed, should fall on the general revenue of the Presidency. Consequently the Bill passed yesterday has been introduced in order to repeal the "protection clauses," the principle of which, it will be remembered, aroused strong opposition last year when the act was under consideration of the local Legislature.

The annual meeting of the Grant Medical College was held in the Convocation Hall of the University yesterday afternoon, when the hall was filled with the students and friends of the institution. A very satisfactory report having been read, H. E. the Governor distributed the prizes to the pupils. Having performed this pleasing ceremony H. E. delivered a long and able address, in the course of which he presented to the students the best thoughts recently uttered by the most competent lecturers at the medical schools of London, and brought them to bear upon the special needs and prospects of the pupils. At the close of the address, which was listened to with profound attention, hearty cheers were given for His Excellency and for Dr. Hunter and the company dispersed. The Governor afterwards viewed a number of botanical specimens collected by Dr. Sakharam Arjun and arranged in the University Library. A full report of the proceedings will appear in our next issue.

On the 13th and 14th of February heavy snow fell in the Naga Hills, and the forest on the Barail range up to the Naga strongholds were covered with snow.

In an article upon the cultivation of cinchona, the *Madras Athenæum* says that the Madras Government has ordered a letter upon the efficacy of this bark in the treatment of fever to be circulated to all collectors in the Presidency. Our contemporary adds—"What is required is, that the *cultivation* of the tree should be more encouraged. Villagers, ryots, &c., should be induced to put down a few plants round their houses. By this means a cheap and simple remedy for fever will always be within the reach of the rural population who live at a distance from hospitals and dispensaries. It is well-known that planters prepare a decoction from the cinchona bark, which is a reliable remedy in simple case of fevers, and the most ignorant native could be taught to do the same."

A rather interesting case involving the guardianship of a Mohomedan girl about 14 or 15 years of age is being tried before Mr. Birdwood, District Judge of Surat. Mrs. Hannen, the wife of the Sanitary Officer of Surat, is plaintiff and claims the guardianship of the girl. She is reported to have stated that the girl and her brother some time ago visited at the house of her father, a Mr. John Menesse, when the brother expressed a desire to place his sister in charge of a Christian, as she had been asked in marriage by a Mahomedan, which they did not approve, but which offer the women of their family pressed them to accept. Mrs. Hannen claims the guardianship of the girl as a religious duty, and at the last hearing evidence was taken on the point as to what religion the father of the girl belonged to, the mother having being admitted to be a Mahomedan. The case is not yet concluded.

There has been some talk of appointing a native gentleman to the post of Collector of Stamps and Abkari revenue in Calcutta, on which subject the *Englishman* remarks:—There are no doubt many natives whose fitness for the office in respect of probity and fidelity is beyond question. But to enable him to discharge his duties with satisfaction to the public, the head of the Calcutta Collectorate must add to these qualities business habits and tact in dealing with Europeans, which few, if any, natives possesses. More than this, he must command the thorough confidence of the European mercantile community. There is some probability that the collection of the Licence tax will, at no distant date be made over to the Collectorate, and in this case the objection to the appointment of a native would acquire still greater force. There are probably very few European firms who would regard with equanimity the prospect of having to submit their books to the scrutiny of a native collector.

It is not easy to please the *Subodha Patrika.* Speaking of the proposal to present an address to the Governor on his departure, that paper says:—We are, of course, quite free to admit that there are sundry good qualities in Sir Richard Temple—but we must be permitted to doubt if the possession of those qualities entitles a Governor to an address from those over whom he bears sway. For instance, Sir Richard is a man of extraordinary energy, though it may be open to question if the energy is not almost morbid. He has shown considerable interest in educational matters; he has spoken in pretty satisfactory terms about the just claims of the natives of the country; he has always shown a laudable readiness to lend his countenance to any public movement to which his presence has been invited; and, if we may say so, he has even invited himself to one or two such movements within the past few months. He is said to have inspired the heads of all departments of administration with a wholesome awe, for it is generally supposed that his lynx-eye watches the working of every department. All this, no doubt, Sir Richard Temple may be admitted to have done. But what does it all come to?

With regard to the suggestion made by a correspondent in our columns a day or two ago that the heads of the Parsee community in Bombay and Poona should summon a meeting of the community and give Sir Richard Temple a farewell address, a letter signed "A voice from a Mosque" appears in the *Poona Observer.* The writer says:—The public acts and doings of Sir Richard Temple during the time he has governed the Bombay Presidency, have been of such a nature as to popularise him among all ranks and classes of the community—Europeans, Parsees, Jews, Mahomedans, and Hindoos—and it is rather *outre* for one section only to present him with a valedictory address, expressive of their feelings of respect and attachment to him and loyalty to the British Government. Such a proceeding would only tend to excite feelings of jealousy and distrust in the minds of the other classes and to rob the proposed address of any value it may otherwise possess. The Governor has made himself a warm friend of all the classes I have mentioned, and all that he has done publicly was for their welfare, and not exclusively for that of the Zoroastrian community. So it would be extremely invidious, to say the least of it for an isolated and exclusive body of men to present him with an address, ignoring, as it were, their brethren of the other classes. Oh no! this would only cause a little heartburning and perhaps, not very pleasant remarks, I assure you."

A correspondent writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette,* apparently from the scene of the operations, and from his accounts it would appear that the conduct of the Naga expedition has not been so successful as the public have been given to understand. He writes:—"Many a hearty laugh is caused amongst the best informed people here by the incorrectness of the flourishing accounts with which the grand doings in the Naga hills are proclaimed to the world." One of the instances of misrepresentation he gives is the following:—The second attack on the Nichi guard on the night of the 11th ultimo, in the telegram reporting which it was said that "there were no casualties on our side," turns out now to be only a false alarm. A noise was heard near the stockade in the night, which was at once attributed to the Naga; rounds of ammunition were expended, and great the consequent excitement. Rumour has it that a native gentleman belonging to the engineering department sought refuge in a box which had contained crockery, and found it requisite to take leave on urgent private affairs the next day, which affairs have required his presence ever since. It has since been ascertained and reported on authority that places the matter beyond a doubt, that no Nagas had been within miles of the guard, and thus the old fable of the mole-hill and the mountain has again been repeated.

The "Happy Valley" is still by no means a delightful place of residence for a large number of its poorer inhabitants, *vide* the following from the Lahore paper:—Cashmere, like a much hotter place, is paved with good intentions. The Maharaja himself is distinguished by a spirit of benevolence worthy even of the Christian missionaries, who for months and even years have been conducting the only system of relief deserving of the name in the happy valley. Yet we gather from an interesting letter sent to us by a correspondent in Srinuggur, that there must be at the very least some twenty thousand persons who are in as imminent risk of starvation as they would have been had nothing been done to assist them, and if no food existed in the country. So far as food supplies are concerned, there is no famine in Cashmere. The whole territory between Jummoo and Srinuggur contains abundant stores, and in fact grain is procurable at much lower prices than prevail in the Punjab. The growing crops are believed to be in excellent condition, and in spite of or rather because of the generally heavy snowfall a bumper rubi crop is expected. The present question, however, is how are the starving twenty thousand in and about Srinuggur to keep soul and body together during the interval (what the amount of distress may be in the remoter parts of the State we have no means of ascertaining). The scale of diet ordered by the Maharaja for the relief of people in workhouses and elsewhere is most liberal: but somehow the doles vanish long before they reach their appointed destination. In Srinuggur itself, the machinery for the distribution of relief is extremely defective; the relief houses, for instance, are not furnished each with its kitchen, but are supplied with cooked food from a central depôt. What, in short, the country wants is not imported grain but imported capital, and the inauguration of public works which might both serve the immediate purposes of poor relief, and contribute to the future development of the country. For the present, the only persons in Cashmere whose efforts to relieve the distress have been crowned with success, are Dr. and Mrs. Downes and the Rev. Mr. Wade, who have had three thousand people regularly under their charge. The truly noble services which the two gentlemen and the lady we have named have thus rendered, deserve the warmest acknowledgment on the part of the Cashmere and Indian Governments.

THE VINGORLA SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

Some of the gentlemen who had been requested to form a committee for the purpose of raising a fund for the widows and families of the captain and officers of the ill-fated steamer Vingorla, met yesterday afternoon at the offices of the Chamber of Commerce. There were present:—Messrs. C. Macdonald, C. H. B. Forbes, F. D. Parker, W. Maitland, G. Manson, J. L. Mackay, Rev. D. Macpherson, Messrs A. Johnstone, H. Curwen, C. H. Hillcoat, the Hon'ble M. Mowat, and Mr. J. Gordon.

On the motion of Mr. Forbes, Mr. Macdonald was called to the chair and observed that the object for which they had met was to consider what should be done to raise a fund for the relief of the widows and families of the captain and officers of the Vingorla who heroically met their deaths after having done their utmost to save the lives of the passengers.

Mr. J. L. Mackay, the agent of the B. I. S. Navigation Company, at the request of the chairman, stated that the Europeans who lost their lives were the captain, the chief engineer, the second engineer, the third engineer, and the clerk; that the captain had left a widow and child, the chief engineer a widow and child, and the second engineer, a widow and two children, in all three families to be provided for. The captain drew Rs. 300 a month, the chief engineer Rs. 250, and the second engineer Rs. 150, so that the proportion of relief for their widows and families would be seven, five, and four annas respectively.

After some discussion as to the scope of the relief to be given, it was proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. J. L. Mackay, and carried unanimously, that a committee be formed for the purpose of raising subscriptions, for the benefit of the widows and families of the three officers who were lost; and that the committee at the same receive subscriptions for the families of native sufferers.

The chairman then proposed the following gentlemen on the committee; and the proposal was agreed to:—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley; Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C. S. I., the Hon'ble Mr. Mowat, Messrs. F. D. Parker, C. Grondona, J. N. Graham, Captain H. Morland, Messrs A. Johnstone, C. H. Hillcoat, Captain J. Dixon, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. Macdonald, W. Maitland, J. L. Mackay, H. Curwen, G. Manson, G. E. Ormiston, Grattan Geary, Rev. D. Macpherson, Messrs. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, and C. H. B. Forbes.

Mr. Mackay consented to act as secretary and treasurer to the committee. He was instructed to proceed inviting subscriptions, issue the necessary advertisements, &c.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—We have recently been asked to subscribe for the relief of destitute Irish and Turkish peasants; and have now a case nearer home, equally urgent, I fancy. In the loss of the Vingorla the captain, and all his engineers went down at their posts. The engineers, it is evident from the lists, stood to theirs, with the certainty of being drowned without even a stroke for life, after their crew had left the engine-room. The place of the other officers was in the boats; and it is no discredit to them that they were saved there. One, apparently, had a very narrow escape. The whole business is most creditable to British India, black and white, and it must have left a fearful amount of ascertainable and partly relievable distress behind it. I enclose a cheque for Rs. 100; I subjoin my name and address, not for publication, and remain, &c.

KESWAL.

THE LOSS OF THE VINGORLA.

The adjourned enquiry into the loss of the Vingorla took place at the Fort Police Court yesterday morning. The Marine Court was composed of Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Capt W. T. Crockett, late Indian Navy, and Capt Murray, of the P. and O. Steamer Nepaul. Mr. R. V. Hearn, Government solicitor, conducted the proceedings on behalf of Government, and Mr. Owen appeared for the B. I. S. N. Company.

Mr. Richard Lafernais said—I am an inspector in the Bombay Customs Preventive Service. I went on board the S. S. Vingorla on the 28th February last for the purpose of counting the passengers, and to see the ship was properly ventilated and the space was sufficient for the passengers she carried. I also had to see that the hospital was sufficient.

Mr. Hearn—Did you have anything to see after with respect to the safety of the passengers?

Witness—I did. I went on board at ten o'clock in the morning and stopped until eleven. I counted the native passengers. There were 63 male, 15 female, 7 boys, 4 girls, and five infants. The vessel was far below her complement, as she was allowed to carry 499 native passengers, and seeing that I left, as I had other duties to attend to. The Vingorla was timed to leave at ten o'clock. Both in the upper and between decks there was ample accommodation.

Mr. Hearn—What did you find as to the sufficiency of her boats?

Witness—There were four boats, and those I found to be sufficient.

Mr. Hearn—What is your rule as to sufficiency of boats?

Witness—The Vingorla's registered tonnage was 315 as near as I can recollect, and according to that tonnage she ought to have under schedule C. of the Native Passengers' Act; she ought to carry 657 cubic feet of space in the boats.

Mr. Hearn—And what cubic space did you find she had got?

Witness—I found she had 1,050 cubic feet. I measured the three boats brought back by the Malda, and found them to contain 825 cubic feet. As near as I could ascertain the gig that is lost contained 225 cubic feet. On the 28th February, I took the number of cubic feet from the measurement of my predecessor who gave it as 955 feet. I am inclined now to think that the measurement of the four boats was in excess of that. I cannot say how many passengers the four boats would carry. The Vingorla had plenty of water on board, and all the regulations, so far as I recollect, had been complied with.

Mr. Owen then put in a longitudinal section of the ship, which was examined by the court, and Mr. Hearn put in a certified copy of the official survey of the Vingorla, dated Kurrachee, January 1880.

Mr. Boldero Benson Conroy, who was accommodated with a chair whilst giving his evidence, said I was chief officer of the S. S. Vingorla. I hold a master's certificate from the Board of Trade. I have lost it. The number was 09061, and it was dated December 1878, I had another master's certificate granted by the local Government at Calcutta in August, 1871. The number was 880. That certificate I have also lost.

Mr. Hearn—When the steamer left Bombay on 28th February last what condition was she in?

Witness—She was in good condition.

Mr. Hearn—How was she loaded?

Witness—She was well loaded and was full; her cargo consisting chiefly of piece goods. Besides piece goods there were bales of tea, and sheets of copper.

Mr. Hearn—What was her draught of water?

Witness—To the best of my belief she drew 13 ft. 7 in. forward and 13 ft. 10in. aft.; she might have been less, as there was a little ripple in the water when I noticed her draught from the topsail and from the bows.

Mr. Hearn—How many passengers had she on board?

Witness—She had six European first and second class passengers, three children, and about 120 native passengers, and eight of these, post office officials, were second class passengers. The steamer left her moorings at about 12 o'clock noon. I was forward when she went out of the harbour.

Mr. Hearn—Did you go near any fishing stakes?

Witness—Not to my knowledge. I saw no obstacle in the water. I felt no concussion of any kind. I was below when the pilot left us. My watch was from four in the afternoon until eight in the evening, and I was relieved by the third officer for dinner. The wind was N. W. and light; it cleared away at seven to the N. E. There was no heavy sea; I should describe it as moderately smooth. At eight o'clock I gave charge of the deck to the third officer.

Mr. Hearn—Was the ship's turn all right at that time?

Witness—It was, and I turned in at nine o'clock. I had noticed nothing unusual about the ship up to that time.

Mr. Hearn—What was the next thing you remember after turning in at that time?

Witness—I was aroused by the chief engineer about half past ten. He said the fore cabins and main deck are flooded, and there must be something wrong.

Mr. Hearn—Do you know when the wells had been last sounded previous to this?

Witness—At eight o'clock, there were four inches in the main hold, and, as usual, nothing in the afterhold. On receiving the chief engineer's report I at once went on deck. The wind was then a little freer, the vessel was a little by the head. I found the fore scuttle half full of water. I went and reported it to the captain. The ship at this time had no sail; the fore and aft sails had just been taken in. The captain ordered me to open the main hatch. I did so and I found the water up to the beams of the lower hold. Orders were given to open the main sluice, work the pumps, heave cargo over board, and let go both anchors.

Mr. Hearn—Did you endeavour to discover the cause of the leak?

Witness—We worked away at the cargo forward, but we could not find where she was leaking, and the water gained on us rapidly. We were trying to discover the leak for about an hour and a half or two hours, when the water was found in the hold. The captain ordered the second officer to lower the mail boat and put the first class passengers in her. When the captain found that the water was gaining on us he ordered me to lower the life boats down and put as many passengers as I could in them. That was done. He said the best thing that could be done was to put the hatches on as the water was coming over the combing of the hatches and he hoped still to pump her out. At the same time he sent me aft to lower the gig. The gig was already crowded with passengers on the davits. I told some of them to come or else the gig would break. Before we had time to lower her she broke in two. I came forward and told the captain. He was engaged with the chief, second and third engineers and third officer and the clerk in trying to put on the hatches, but they could not succeed in doing it. I myself lent hand. The captain said we have done our best, "it is no use now." All of us went on the upper deck, the captain told me to burn a blue light. The clerk joined me on the bridge and the captain and engineers all walked aft. The clerk said, "do something for me, I can't swim." I told him there was the only remaining buoy on the bridge between him and me. I told him to put himself through it and jump into the water. I had scarcely spoken the words when the vessel gave a lurch. The fore rail was washed, and I jumped overboard and swam out. When I turned round to see the vessel the stern was about six feet above the water, and I was carried down by the suction. On rising to the surface I came across a boat whale back: I held on it, and a little while afterwards I came across the hatch. I saw the life boats when I rose to the surface of the water. I cried for help, but none came. I don't think the people in the boats could have heard me. They were about ½ of a mile off. I remained holding on to the whale back and hatch until daylight, when I heard cries close to me. I swam up to the place with the whale back and hatch, and found three natives on a side skid. Seeing that they were toppling over every moment, I lashed the whale back to the side skid and jumped on to the raft myself. About ten o'clock one of the natives died. About sunset in the evening we were picked up by the Britannia.

Mr. Cooper—Did the water go through the sluice into the engine room when it was open?

Witness—It did.

Mr. Cooper—What pumps were used?

Witness—The donkey pump, the engine pump and the bilge injection. At eight o'clock on the evening of the 28th the patent log indicated 54 miles from Bombay. We were going at eight knots. The engines stopped at about half past ten. I cannot say if I drifted much when I was in the water. There was a good deal of wreckage planking and setters floating about. It was bright moon-light in the night, but I first noticed the wreckage in the morning. The water was much smoother in the morning. I did not notice whether there was any wreckage between me and the boats.

Mr. Hearn—How far down by the head was the Vingorla when you came on deck on the evening of the 28th at about half past ten o'clock?

Witness—Eighteen or twenty inches.

Mr. Hearn—How far should this have been observable from the bridge?

Witness—When she had been down about a foot it ought easily to have been noticed from the bridge on a moonlight night. I was on board the vessel when she was last in dock. I was unwell. I did not see her. I have been on board the Vingorla since the 29th September last.

Mr. Hearn—Had you ever an opportunity of seeing her sides and bottom?

Witness—I saw her afterhold after she came out of dock last January.

Mr. Hearn—Are you aware that she was on shore a few years ago?

Witness—I was aware that she had been.

Mr. Hearn—Do you know what damage she sustained on that occasion?

Witness—I do not.

Mr. Hearn—Do you know the position of the casing of the native latrine soil pipe forward?

Witness—I do, but I do not know if it was closed with a valve. I have no reason to think it was at all out of order, nor have I reason to think there was any defect on the ship anywhere; I had the greatest faith in her.

Mr. Hearn—Can you form any opinion as to how the water got in?

Witness—I can form no opinion whatever.

Mr. Hearn—She was last docked in January, I believe.

Witness—She was.

Mr. Hearn—Has she ever touched the ground since?

Witness—Not to my knowledge, and I have not heard of her having done so.

Examined by Mr. Owen.—The settling down of the ship by her head would be more noticeable if the ship was under sail than it would be if she had no sail. That is my judgment, I can give no reason for saying so.

By Mr. Cooper—When I was called at half-past ten and found the scuttle full of water, I could not say where it came from. The sluice valve that was open connected the main hold with the engine room. I heard the engineer say to the captain, I have given her the bilge injection and all the pumps and they are working at full bore. There is a small bulkhead between the mainhold and the stem of the ship; this place would hold about 700 gallons of water. I did not look into this place that night, and cannot say whether it was full of water or not. There was a small opening into this place from the forecastle deck. It was a small trap door, Nothing was kept in this place to my knowledge. The fore scuttle led into the main hold. There was no water at any time in the after hold. I heard the captain ask the chief engineer, when we found the water in the main hold, if there was any water in the engine room, and I heard the chief engineer say "No." After the sluices were opened there was water in the engine room. I did not hear any one say anything as to whether the water was passing freely into the engine room or not. The engines were stopped all the time we were endeavouring to discover the leak. The propeller was stopped all the time, but the pumps were working, not the hand but the engine pumps. I am not aware that they could have disconnected the propeller so as to work the engines and pumps.

Mr. Cooper—Do you not think the donkey engine was at work and not the engine?

Witness.—I distinctly heard the chief engineer tell the captain that the bilge injection was working full bore. I cannot of my own knowledge say what pumps were worked. I saw water flowing out of one of the hoses that had been attached to a mouth piece in the engine room.

Mr. Cooper—Do I understand that you say the main engines were stopped from 10-30 until the ship went down

Witness—I could not say whether the main engines or the donkey engines were working. I was so busy about other things.

Mr. Cooper—After trying to put the hatches on you say the captain and engineer went aft? can you say whether at that time the engine room was full of water?

Witness—I did not notice whether the engines had then stopped when I heard the captain say to the chief engineer—"It is useless; that will do, Byrnes." I went on the bridge. We left Bombay from a morning buoy. When I came on deck at four o'clock she was steering N. W. ½ W. magnetic.

Mr. Cooper—Did you pass any fishing stakes after leaving the outer light?

Witness—We did not, I believe.

Mr. Cooper—Was it usual to have water in the main hold when the after hold was just quite dry?

Witness—It had always been so since I joined the ship—3 or 4 inches in the main hold. The carpenter had the key of the sluices. The crew were well disciplined and kept well in hand.

Mr. Cooper—What arrangement had you in regard to manning your boats in case of sudden disaster?

Witness—We never had boat stations in the Vingorla. The only order we had was this—That at 7 o'clock in the evening the mail boat was piped to station and fire hose put on. The complete crew were on board. We never had boat stations in the Vingorla. The only order we had was, that at 7 o'clock every evening the mail boat crew were piped to stations and the fire hoses screwed on. Whilst loading in harbour I have visited the hold. I did not do so the last time. There were no orders as to stowage round the soil pipes. There was an order always for light cargo to be placed forward. On my previous voyages in this steamer she never touched the ground in going in or coming out of any port. There was a hatch always kept on the forecastle. There was no lock or fastening to the scuttle. There was no fastening, as we kept our little stores in it, so that we could send for them at any time. I was told by the captain and the syrang that it led into the main-hold. I did not suspect the latrine pipe to be the cause of the disaster. When the captain first came to the main-hold, he thought the leakage was from the scupper. He went and looked at the lee-scupper and could discover nothing. I was told to work the cargo right forward. We did so. That was done because it was naturally thought the water came from forward. We were throwing the cargo out through the main hatch over the upper deck. At this time the cargo port on the main deck was screwed on. I could not say where the water came from that flooded the forward cabin. The carpenter reported to me that the pumps had been sounded. He was a Chinaman and had been in the ship for about a year and a half. A stranger could not understand his English. I could understand him pretty well. I did not make any signals of distress. I am not aware of any being made. I burned blue lights. The captain made no remark to me about the probable cause of the leak. I forget the carpenter's name. I used to call him either "John" or "carpenter." I never saw a scupper pipe injured by being cleared with an iron rod. I have heard of such a thing. The outlet of the latrines were 16 or 18 inches above the deep loading line. The ship had a patent windlass, worked by a messenger from the main winch. The chain was not weather-bitted on this windlass on letting go. The anchor never struck the ships' bow on being let go on any occasion. When I gave over charge to the third officer I gave him a course. The sounding of the pump is always entered in the deck log, which is kept on the bridge. The captain was in hopes of freeing her, and he said, "we can leave up the chain when we are free." There is the gutter way through which water could come into the fore cabins. The water on the main deck and in the fore-cabins might have come through the main deck ports. The water with which we were overwhelmed, while trying to put on the main hatches, partly came over the bulwarks upon us. There was a great deal of water on the main deck when I was first called. When I went to the fore-scuttle first, there was a little dribble of water over the combing of that hatch, but the hatch was on. I do not think it probable that the water found in the main hold could have got there through the fore scuttle. We have one scupper forward and two aft on each side. I cannot say what the scuppers were made of. The nearest land from us at the time of the accident would be Tarrapoor, about 50 miles off. The vessel was not deeper than usual when she left the harbour. I am not aware if she was loaded to her deep load line. She had no Plimsoll mark. The engines worked smoothly and well after our leaving Bombay. I made an entry in the deck log as to the state of the well.

Q.—Do you know if the sluices were actually open?

A.—They were open. I saw the carpenter on deck. I heard him say when the water was coming over the combings of the hatch, "No, can't pump more, better go away."

The court adjourned at 2-45 p. m. for tiffin.

The court resumed at 3-30 p. m.

Mr. Alexander Johnson was recalled and said.—I wish to make the following answer to the question put to me the other day. The question was—"Are there any lead or copper pipes running down the ship's side, or in any other direction, that might possibly burst under the water-line during the time the sea-cocks were opened, and, if so, where are these pipes that are connected with the sea cocks situated?" The answer is—There are pipes in the vessel that could burst when the sea cocks are open, but these are in connection with the engine and under the eye of the engineer, who have ready means of detecting a leak and shutting off the sea cocks instantly. There are no such pipes in the main hold. I can give no reason why the engines should have been stopped an hour and a half or two hours before the steamer foundered, instead of keeping them moving and having all the bilge pumps, donkey and bilge injectors at work. I knew the chief engineer, Byrnes. He was an excellent engineer; I should not wish for a better. I have known him twenty-five years. I know Mr. Weldon, the second engineer. I have not known him so long. He was well spoken of by the chief engineer.

Mr. William Potts, sworn and examined by the court, said.—I am a naval architect, and hold a mate's certificate under the Local Government, given in Bombay about 1877, and I am engaged in the B. I. S. N. Company's dockyard. I have been so engaged for the last three years. I know the S. S. Vingorla. To the best of my recollection the Vingorla had no scupper pipes; she had a channel or a gutter water way and oval holes cut through her bulwarks. I can give an approximate idea of the quantity of water that could be pumped by the bilge pumps and the bilge injection, that would be a stream of 5 inches and a stream of 7 or 8 inches. The nominal power of the engines was hundred and twenty nominal horse power. The bulk-head between the main hold and the coal-bunker was not a regular water tight bulk-head, it was a division between coals and the cargo, and should say it was tolerably water-tight. It has never been tested as a water tight bulk-head. There was no sluice valve attached to that bulk-head. I know the arrangement of the water-closet pipes.

Will you describe them? She had one soil pipe attached to the native latrine on the forecastle. That was about 18 inches above her deep load line, and had no storm valve. She had two water closet pipes in her coal bunker on her port side. The mouths of these were under water when the vessel had a deep draft. About three inches from the deep water line. Aft at the brake of the poop on the port side she had one water closet valve and on the starboard side two. The mouths of these were about 3 inches under water when she was at her deep load draft. In addition to these, she had a deck bilgepump discharger about 9 inches below her main deck. These are all the openings I know of in the hall of the ship except those in the boiler and in the engine room. There are cast iron elbows fixed to the ship's side and about 10 inches above these there are lead soil pipes attached by flanges. If the lead pipes were broken or eaten away by rats close to the flanges and the vessel had a heavy list water could run through them into the coal bunker and from there into the main hold. The pipes were all covered in with strong substantial wood casing. I never seen iron casings over such pipe. Supposing the main engines to be at rest, the donkey engine could keep a moderate leak under, in the main hold, about an area of 2 square inches. I became acquainted with the Vingorla through examining her over and over again in dock. In January last she was not overhauled; she came into dock for the purpose of having her bottom cleaned and pointed. I remember the Vingorla being reported as having gone aground. She was taken in dock. I was present at her being overhauled. She had received a few dents from the fore part of her boiler to the fore part of her engines. Some rivets on her sternpost was corked and the cement inside in the way of the dents was chipped out and renewed after examining the plate. There was nothing further done that I remember of. I did not notice any sign or any strain forward on that occasion. The exact depth of the ship was 14 feet 3 inches in the hold. The native soil pipe had an iron elbow with a leaden pipe and no storm valve. The upper part of the elbow would be about three feet above the deep load line. Practically the main deck was a wooden plank deck. I speak from a general knowledge of ships of the Vingorla class and say water could not by any possibility run into the main hold through the suction pipe of the donkey or be pumped in. I have heard of such a thing. This could not have happened to the Vingorla, because she was not fitted with cocks that would have allowed this, to the best of my recollection.

Mahomed Shahbir, sworn and examined by Mr. Hearn, said.—I am fireman syrang on board the Vingorla. It is my watch from 4 in the afternoon to 8 at night, and I came off duty at 8 o'clock and went into the forecastle. Everything was all right then. At 8 o'clock the ship was rolling and shipping little water. Water came in through the scuppers on the port-side. I went to wash my hands and face and then notice the water to come in. I saw water coming in only once when I was there, it was little water. This was nothing unusual. The sea was moderate. I guess the water was about two feet above the scuppers. I made no report about the water. At about 9, half past 9, or 10 o'clock I came out of the forecastle to go to the closet. There was no water in the forecastle when I first went there. When I went to the closet there was little water in the forecastle then. I do not know from where it came. I went and reported it to the captain; he was standing below the bridge. At that time the people were doing their ordinary duty. The captain asked if there was much water. I do not know that I was the first that reported this to the captain. The captain ordered me to call all the firemen up. The captain then directed all sail to be taken in. The captain, the lascars syrang and some lascars went below and found a quantity of water there. There were fifteen firemen in all, including myself, four at work and ten came up. We were told to take all the passengers aft and throw out the cargo from the main hold. I assisted in throwing over the cargo, afterwards I was called by the chief engineer and I went below into the engine room. The engines were not going. I was told to see if there was water in the engine room. I went, looked and found no water. The chief engineer went with me. The donkey engine was set to work, one in the engine room and one in the stoke-pople to pump out water from the fore-part of the ship. I was then taken by the chief engineer and the second engineer to the between decks to attach a hose to a pipe to let out the water. I did that. At that time there was much water there. I then went back to the stoke hole. I went to see if there was any water coming in; there was no water. I was then ordered by the chief engineer to go to the between deck and stand near the hose. I did so. I stood there for half an hour or an hour. During that time a large quantity of water was pumped out through the hose when I saw nobody there. I ran up on the main-deck and saw nobody there. The captain then ordered me to get into a boat on the port side of the steamer and I did so. There were many people in the boat; there was no kit; the servants had two small bundles of clothes. When I went into the boat a succany was in charge. After the ship went down a *sahib* and a Portuguese came into the boat. About 42 were in the boat. The ship went down scarcely five minutes after I got into the boat. After the ship went down we remained there for about an hour. There were two other boats; they afterwards went in one direction and we went in the other. We were afterwards picked up by a steamer. All the fifteen firemen were saved, but not in the same boat.

Examined by the Court.—When I went into the engine room all the three engineers were there. They were seeing if all was right, examining cocks and giving orders for hoses to be fixed. I do not know why the engines were stopped. I do not know what became of the engineers. The fireman tindal Ismail, and the firemen's coaltrimmer, named Meajee, and two others whose names I do not know, were on duty that night. After the ship went down our boat did not cruise about.

Mr. William Potts, recalled and examined by the court, said—I have made the calculations, and the capacity of the main hold was about 270 tons, at 50 cubic feet to a ton. I think the fireman syrang means by the donkey in the stoke hole, the donkeys attached to the donkey boiler.

Examined by Mr. Owen—No serious of defects would have escaped notice when the Vingorla was in dock in January last. If a plate had been loose it must have been observed.

The court rose at 5-30 p. m. and adjourned until 11.30 a. m. this day.

An up-country contemporary, speculating on the cause of the Vingorla's leak, states:—"About a year ago the *Shipping Gazette* had a report of a steamer that sailed for the North Sea with a cargo of coal, she touched the ground before reaching port, but made no water. the cargo was discharged and a full cargo of grain taken in for Liverpool; the port was reached in safety and the cargo discharged. The vessel's grounding having been reported to the owner, he ordered her to go into dry dock, when it was found that three of her plates had been completely torn off, and that the cement on the bottom had alone kept her tight. Some similar accident on a former voyage is, in all probability, the only possible explanation of the fate of the Vingorla."

BENGAL.

Lord William Beresford, the *Asian* understands will not be in Calcutta long, having only come away from his regiment on short leave. Not having had an opportunity of distinguishing himself in the field, his Lordship has done something good in the way of travelling, having come from Kabul to Calcutta in a little over nine days, the shortest time on record. Another paper announces that Lord Beresford will not rejoin his regiment.

The Viceroy and party arrived at Darjiling on the 4th inst., and the following day an address of welcome was presented to him and Lady Lytton by a deputation of about thirty gentlemen representing the European and native inhabitants of the town. The Viceroy, in reply, referred to the rapid progress in late years, and more recently under Sir A. Eden's administration, of Darjiling, as compared with other hill stations, which progress he believed to be mainly due to the employment of private capital and enterprise, instancing the tea industry, the recently completed water works at Darjiling, and the tramway, in the immediate success of which His Excellency expressed complete confidence, believing it would powerfully promote continued improvement and afford an easy and rapid means of communication with Darjiling.

The *Indian Medical Gazette* publishes a list, furnished by a Calcutta doctor, of a new disease which has appeared in the City of Palaces. The disease is said to be "characterised by distinct fever, and anasarca beginning from the lower extremity, and generally extending to the face and neck. The bowels are affected from the beginning with dysentery, or if not, these are prone to its attack on the slightest irritation, such as is caused by a mild dose of castor oil. The lungs are also affected in some, and moist crepitation is the usual stethoscopic indication." The subject was discussed at last meeting of the Calcutta Medical Society. The conclusion arrived at appears to have been that the disease is "beri-beri" in an acute form, its most prominent and constant symptom being acute œdema.

The C. D. Act.—Although the Contagious Diseases Act may have been passed by the Government from the most humane motives, we are afraid that sufficient precautions have not been taken to make its operation subserve the objects it was intended to secure. Practically, it has, in every part of the country where it has been enforced, been converted into a most terrible effective engine of oppression, extortion, and even, of profligacy. With the large and almost irresponsible power which this law delegates, the police are enabled, almost at any time to work their will on any object they may choose to single out for the gratification of their rapacity or sensuality. To one case that finds its way into the light of publicity, we are convinced that scores upon scores are voluntarily suppressed by the aggrieved parties themselves from fear of the scandal and disgrace, which are sure to attend upon a public exposure. We have occasionally met with cases in Calcutta and in other places, where the oppressive conduct of the police has been such, as to have driven their victims to brave even public scandal and disgrace. The law, in its present shape, reflects but little credit on the Government. If it is to be retained on the Statute-book, it ought to be so modified that it cannot be abused as it now is. Its present effect is absolutely demoralising, as its operation is often arbitrarily and for set purposes extended to classes to whom it was never intended that the law should ordinarily apply.—*Mirror.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAUB.

The Jodhpur Race Meeting has been given up Why or wherefore it is difficult to say. We know that several owners intended sending horses there, and with the liberal prospectus offered, there was every prospect of a good meeting.—*Asian.*

The Lieutenant Governor's dinner to the Civilians of the North West Provinces comes off on Tuesday (to-day.) The farewell dinner to be given by his friends and admirers to Colonel Tyrwhitt, Inspector General of Police, takes place at the N. W. P. Club on Wednesday, the 24th instant.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab is the most formidable rival of Sir Richard Temple for the honorable title of "the ubiquitous Governor." We read in the leading Punjab newspaper that "Sir R. Egerton, with his military secretary, Colonel Black, and his private secretary, Mr. Dane, are in very light marching order, and doing long stages on camels. His Honour is expected at Bunnoo about the 6th current."

Experiments have for some years been made by the agricultural department in selected parts of the N. W. Provinces, with Australian and English wheat with the result that Mr. Buck recommends that "the best course by which to secure improvement of wheat production in the N. W. P. and Oudh, is to extend the distribution of the best provincial wheats, grown in a limited area, to other parts of the provinces rather than to import foreign seed."

One of the results of the late distressing scarcity in the N. W. Provinces was the enormous decrease in the income under the head of excise. From the last Administration Report of these Provinces we learn, that the receipt during the year under review were in the North West Provinces Rs. 3,71,947, and in Oudh Rs. 3,84 777 less than the preceding year. Taking both Provinces together the excise income was thus Rs. 7,56,724 below that of the year before.

We are informed that the sensational case of Mr. Berrill, late Inspector of Police at Morar, has been transferred by order of the High Court, N.W.P., to the Sessions Court at Agra. Mr. Berrill is charged with receiving an illegal gratification as a motive for doing an official act. He was convicted of this offence by Colonel Tweedie, late Political Agent of Gwalior, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default, to six months' further imprisonment. The conviction was quashed in appeal to the High Court as illegal, Berrill having proved himself an European British subject. A large number of witnesses for the prosecution and defence have been summoned to appear before the Sessions Court.

Close Season for Game.—The N. W. P. Government has directed that between the 1st April and the 31st August, both inclusive, in each year, the shooting of game birds of the following kinds is prohibited:—Partridges, pheasants, pea-fowl, jungle-fowl, spur-fowl, bustards, florican, and sand-grouse.

THE LAHORE VOLUNTEERS.

In former years, it has generally been the custom for the volunteers to go into camp for a week, finishing up with inspection day, but this year it has not been determined on. The railway company made an effort to have a camp of their own, but it does not seem to have met with sufficient support internally. Anxious as the officers are in companies to make the season a success, they have many difficulties to contend with. The A company officers being only two in number, with a large company, are unduly worked: the C company has only one officer at present, the captain being at home and there being a hitch about the election of a second lieutenant. The colonel being very ill has taken sick leave and is unable to attend to his volunteer duties and the two field officers from their unattached position are debarred to a certain extent from taking an active personal interest in the men. The hitch in the railway company is what volunteers consider a serious one, being no less than the quashing of an election of an officer. We hear also of some trouble in Amritsar, but we hope that all will be got well over before inspection. —*Civil and Military Gazette.*

MADRAS.

At a meeting of the directors of the Bank of Madras, held on Friday evening, the rates of interest and discount were raised one per cent. all round.

H. H. The Princess of Tanjore.—Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore left Madras by special train about 4 P.M., on Friday. A guard of honor from the 39th Regiment N. I., under command of a Native Officer, paraded at the South Indian Railway Station, and a salute of thirteen guns was fired from the saluting battery on the occasion.

THE CABINET CASE.

The Duke of Buckingham would have saved some thing more than a thousand rupees if he paid the bill for the famous Madras cabinet when it was first presented. The legal proceedings in which he preferred to engage, were of a kind that could only be justified by ultimate success; in other words, while it would have been right for the Duke to have resisted a grossly extortionate claim, it would certainly have been wiser to pay one as little extortionate as that which has been so long in dispute. Till the case was heard, we suppose that there must have been better arguments on the Duke's side than have been brought forward. No one ever imagined that the Duke could have given an explicit order for the cabinet. From the moment His Grace disputed the claim, it was obvious that the difficulty had arisen from a misunderstanding; but the question was, how far that misunderstanding was justified on the part of the cabinet-maker. It is surprising to find that the puzzle is how the Duke's representative, Major Hobart, could have continued to misunderstand the position. As for the Duke himself, it is one of the penalties of greatness that a personage, with staff officers to transact his private business, may become responsible for expenses he has not intended to incur. If not in law, certainly in justice, the Duke and his Secretary, in a matter of this kind, are one; and when we find that Major Hobart was concerned with the construction of the cabinet so much as the evidence shows him to have been, it does seem very strange that he should have imagined all the while that the upholsterer was intending to bear the large expenses of the undertaking from mere public spirit. The trial, it is true, has been compromised; but if the cabinet-maker has not got all he claimed, the Duke has none less been defeated; and it is to be regretted that the Governor of Madras should have put himself in a position to be spoken of as a man who only paid a just claim after he had been sued in a court of law. The whole situation is made even worse than it would have been otherwise by the fact that, when the case had fairly become established as a law-suit, the legal representatives of the Duke did not, as one might have expected they would have done, facilitate its prompt hearing. On the contrary, they are described as having interposed many obstacles in the way of bringing the case to a consummation, and certainly the extraordinary way in which it has dragged, seems to give colour to this complaint.—*Pioneer.*

GOVERNOR'S VISITS.

The Madras correspondent of the Allahabad paper writes as follows on the subject of H. E. the Governor's tours and the experiences of those who have the honour of entertaining his Grace and party on their travels:—

After all, the real sufferers during His Grace's absences are those upon whom the duty devolves of entertaining him, the family be taken about with him, and the *magna caterva* of staff officers, servants, and underlings that accompanies him. These awful visitations are inflicted upon mofussil authorities as a matter of course, and are productive of no acknowledgment in return in the shape of invitations to Government House. It is true that Lord Napier was sometimes accompanied on an official tour by Lady Napier and two or three members of his staff; but then the officials who entertained the party were invited to stay at Gaindy Park during the most festive ten days of the Madras season in recognition of their hospitality. Let me give you an example of what the entertainers of the Governor are liable to undergo under the existing *régime.* Once upon a time His Grace decided upon an up-country jaunt, partly on business and partly on pleasure—an outing in short. What with the *six ladies* that accompanied him, and the officers of his staff, the wife of the Collector of the district to which he proceeded had to provide food for twenty-one people daily, besides a separate table for three English servants. The first thoughtful thing done was that the party arrived the day *after* that which had been fixed for their advent, so the commissariat arrangements for a day were made in vain. No apology was vouchsafed for this, but the hostess was informed that the telegram which ought to have been sent to her husband had been forgotten. Now, in order to meet the unusually heavy demands for bed linen, the mistress of the house had been obliged to borrow from all her friends in the small station at which she resided; but it happened that, when all had been collected, a pair of sheets were still wanted for the bed of His Grace's valet. Distracted with the strain upon her in all directions, and obviously unable to *make* a pair of sheets, *Madam la chatelaine* said to her servants, "I cannot help it,—he must contrive for once to sleep without them." When, however, she retired to her own room, worn out with the cares of the day, she was astonished to find that the sheets had been removed from her own bed. She summoned her servants and asked for an explanation, when one of them informed her as follows (you have heard the pigeon English of a Madras servant no doubt):—Governor's European too much angry no cheet got it; ownself is coming Missus' room and taking Missus' bed for cheet only;—what can I do mam? is European that feller." After His Grace had left the place, some of the ladies of his party returned and stayed some time with the Collector's wife, and first and last the "Governor's visit" remained imprinted on her memory in letters of scarlet. After a few months it came to pass that the lady of my story fell ill of a fever, and was ordered by her doctor to Madras. You would, of course, imagine that some civility would have been immediately shown her, that she would have been either invited to Government House, or that Mariane Villa would have been placed at her disposal. Not a bit of it. She was permitted to take her luck at a Madras hotel, and bear its annoyances and discomfort, a pilgrim and alone, in a strange city (for her husband's duty kept him in his district), while no more notice was taken of her than if she had been a casual passer-by. This is not an allegory, and I could mention certain other cases in which district officials have been put to very heavy expense and infinite trouble in order to receive His Grace with his family, friends, staff, and servants, without meeting with the slightest recognition afterwards. There is an instance on record, however, in which an officer holding an important appointment in the mofussil acquitted himself like a man, and was strong when threatened by invasion in the form of a ducal visit. On receiving the official intimation of His Grace's desire, taking warning by the suffering of others, he at once acknowledged the Secretary's letter, stating very clearly that he would be most happy to receive the Governor, with one Secretary and an Aide-de-Camp, but regretted that it was out of his power to accommodate a large party. The upshot of this was that the trip was abandoned and they say that the independent official has fallen in estimation at Government House ever since.

FRAUDS IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION.

DYAL JAIRAZ *vs.* KHATAO LUDHA AND OTHERS.

In this case, which affords startling glimpses of frauds committed during the share mania times, the following elaborate judgment was delivered by Sir Charles Sargent on the 13th ult. on a rule *nisi* to vary the Commissioner's report:—

This is a matter in which the plaintiff brought his suit about the early part of the year 1873 against the defendant Khatao Ludha, to recover certain sums of money alleged to be due to him in respect of certain partnership transactions. On the 23rd of June 1874 the suit was referred to the Commissioner for taking accounts, in the ordinary way to take an account of the partnership between the plaintiff Dyal Jairaz and the defendant Khatao Ludha, and the circumstances which give rise to the present matter are the accounts which the Commissioner had to take arising out of this partnership, which was created shortly after the formation of the financial company known as the commercial Financial and Stock Exchange Corporation, Limited. About November 1864, and at the time when this company was created, the partnership seems to have been carried on at the same time by the promoters of the company, who were also the directors of it, and consisted of the following members, viz., the plaintiff Dyal Jairaz, the defendants Khatao Ludha, Toolseedass Dewjee, Dinshaw Ardesir Davar, Pragjee Purshotumdass, and one Robert Taylor. This partnership was subsequently joined by one Bhugwandass Purshotumdass; and the object of the partnership was to carry on dealings in shares, and each of the partners was interested in the said partnership to the extent of 2 annas in the rupee except the defendant Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, who had a share therein of 4 annas in the rupee; and the capital was paid in to the Central Bank. Pragjee Purshotum retired, and his share was taken over by the plaintiff Dyal Jairaz and the defendants Khatao Ludha and Toolseedass Dewjee. Afterwards Mr. Robert Taylor also retired in about February 1865, and then the partnership was carried on by the plaintiff and the defendants Khatao Ludha, Dinshaw Ardesir Dawar, and Toolseedass Dewjee till, in September 1865, the plaintiff Dyal Jairaz and the defendant Khatao Ludha were charged with making forged entries in the books of the company, were found guilty, and were duly transported for life, and the rents and profits of their property were escheated to Government. In 1866 the Commercial Financial Corporation went into liquidation, and then the suit No. 985 of 1866 was filed by the liquidators of the Financial Corporation against the plaintiff and the defendants Khatao Ludha, Dinshaw Ardesir Dawar, and Toolseedas Dewjee, to recover the amount due on two promissory notes executed by the company jointly and severally, and which were executed to secure two loans, one for Rs. 1,21,614-8 advanced by the Financial Corporation on the 16th January 1865, and the other for Rs. 1,08,000 advanced on the 2nd February 1865, making together the sum of Rs. 2,29,614-8, advanced to the plaintiff and defendant; and on the 25th April 1867 a decree was made for the plaintiff in that suit. The Commercial Financial and Stock Exchange Corporation had in the meantime gone into liquidation, and the Government having relinquished all right to the estate which was so escheated, the same was taken in execution of the decree in favour of the Financial Corporation. In or about December 1873, the plaintiff Dyal Jairaz and the defendant Khatao Ludha having received a pardon from Government were released, and they returned to India. In 1873 the plaintiff Dyal Jairaz filed the present suit for an account of the partnership, and in order to recover from Khatao Ludha the sum of Rs. 25,212 which he alleged belonged to the partnership, and one-fourth of which he claimed to be entitled to absolutely, and the remaining three-fourths he claimed to receive in reduction of the sum paid out of his estate in execution of the above decree by the Financial Corporation against him and Khatao Ludha. The Official Assignee, as assignee of the estate and effects of Dinshaw Ardesir Davur who had been declared an insolvent in 1867, and Bhugwandass Purshotumdass and Toolsidass Dewjee, who had in the meantime brought their estates under Act 28 of 1865, and obtained their discharges, being afterwards made defendants in the suit in 1874, and on the 23rd June 1874 a decree was passed in the suit referring the same to the Commissioner for taking accounts to take the accounts of the dealings and transactions of the said partnership and to ascertain and report to the court what balance, if any, was due from or by either of them the plaintiff and defendants to the other of them after making all just allowances. There was an appeal filed by the defendant Khatao Ludha against this decree, and consequently nothing seems to have been done until December 1874, when the appeal was called on for hearing, and on the 14th of January 1875 the Appellate Court passed a decree confirming the decree in the suit and the proceedings before the Commissioner then commenced in 1875. On the 27th April 1875, the plaintiff filed before the Commissioner his accounts of the partnership, and on the same day he made an affidavit in which he said he had no papers or vouchers, &c., of the partnership in his possession, and that he was unable to say where they were. A fresh affidavit was filed on the 10th July 1875, in which the plaintiff for the first time mentioned about the memo. which he said he had made of the share transactions of the partnership, but which he said had been mislaid and was only discovered afterwards, in consequence of which he made a fresh affidavit on the 29th November 1875. On the 5th April 1876 the plaintiff was cross examined on his affidavit filed in the Commissioner's office on the 1st December 1875, and the other affidavits and his examination on the same point terminated on the 12th April 1876. He was re-examined on the 6th June 1876. On the 26th March 1877 the plaintiff was examined on the merits as to the account A, and on the 17th April 1879 the Master gave his certificate on that account A, allowing the defendant's objection to the item of Rs. 3,88,988 on the credit side of that account and disallowing the defendant's objection to the item of Rs. 1,08,000, and allowing that item of Rs. 1,08,000 to the plaintiff in that account, and having, as a consequence of his decision, struck out of the account the sum of Rs 17,373-8 on the debit side of it under date the 2nd day of February 1865 and the foot note immediately following this item. On the 24th April 1879 the plaintiff filed his objections to the Commissioner's report on several grounds. As to the first of these objections, viz. "That the Commissioner was in error in not admitting in evidence the memo. of account, tendered on behalf of the plaintiff on the 5th day of April 1877," it appears from the proceedings taken by the parties before the Commissioner that the plaintiff's solicitors asked that the plaintiff, while being examined, might be allowed to refresh his memory by a reference to the memo. under section 159 of the Indian Evidence Act, and that the Commissioner refused to do so on the ground that the transactions mentioned in the memo. did not come within that section of the Act. On the 5th February, 1876, the plaintiff said that he had copied it from the partnership books during the Police and Sessions case in September 1865, that is, while the proceedings were going on against him in the Police Court and in the Sessions Court. On the 26th March 1877, he says, "it was written in the office of the Financial when we drew money from the Financial by two drafts from the Financial. It was written at one time from the partnership books. It was written by taking at one time from one account and another time from another account. It was made up by studying the partnership books. I made up the accounts received on account of the capital and the drafts on one side and the payments made on the other side for purchase of shares." The plaintiff's statement was not, therefore, as the Commissioner supposes, that he had written the memo. at the time or shortly after the transactions had taken place and the shares had been purchased, but that he had copied it from the partnership books which may be presumed to have been written at the time the transaction occurred, and it would therefore fall under the latter part of section 129 of the Evidence Act, but I think that after consideration being given to the manner in which the partnership accounts had been kept, the manner in which the memo. was, as the plaintiff states, discovered in the ledger book for the years 1864-65, two years after the prisoners, that is, the plaintiff and defendant Khatao Ludha, had returned to India, and two years after this suit had been filed by him, and that, notwithstanding that he says he had been in the habit of looking into his books to see who owed him money, it is impossible to accept the plaintiff's statement that this memo. was copied from the partnership books, and I think, therefore, that on that ground the Commissioner was right in not allowing the memo. to be admitted as evidence to refresh the plaintiff's memory.

I now pass to the other objections which relate to the entries in the books of Pragjee Purshotumdass and which, were not admitted by the Commissioner as evidence against the first defendant. The first question is whether the plaintiff can be allowed to give any other evidence of the share transactions except the partnership books which are of course the best evidence, and which, inasmuch as the plaintiff no doubt was the active man in the partnership, it is incumbent on him to show some reason why the books themselves are not forthcoming. He says, "The books of account of the partnership were written by me, but some-

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times other partners might be sitting near by me who also wrote in the books. The books always remained in the press in the office of the Commercial Financial Corporation, and all the partners had access to the press. The partners employed brokers to buy and sell their shares. I, Khatao Ludha, and the other partners gave instructions to the brokers. I settled the partnership's account at the office of the Financial, so did the other partners, not I principally." This the first defendant denies, and he says he never wrote a single figure in the partnership books, &c. Therefore on this point it seems impossible to come to any distinct conclusion, but there are these facts which, I think, are entitled to consideration. The defendant Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, in his evidence, speaks of these two men, the plaintiff Dyal Jairaj and the defendant Khutao Ludha, principally managing the partnership business, and says that he generally saw them together and therefore supposed that they did the business of the partnership. This to my mind leads me to think that they, Dyal Jairaj and Khutao Ludha, were the two active members of the partnership, and then they were both tried together in the Police Court and at the Criminal Sessions on similar charges, and were convicted together of the same offence. Now, the question as to what had been done with the partnership monies is of considerable importance, and I think if those books are not now forthcoming otherwise than as the plaintiff tells us, I think it will be quite unsafe to make the plaintiff responsible for their non-production. If they are not forthcoming the plaintiff knows why, and it is not unlikely that when these charges were brought against him in the Police Court he would at least give evidence as to what had been done with the monies which had been taken, as they undoubtedly were out of the Financial Corporation. (Here his Lordship was inaudible.) I simply say that, having regard to the close relationship in the business of the partnership which existed between these two men, it would be very unfair to come to the conclusion that the plantiff is to be responsible for these books. It may be that he knows why they are not produced, and probably both of them know perfectly well why the books are not forthcoming. The plaintiff not being able to produce the books, has tried, doubtless, by his own evidence, the evidence more especially of Pragjee Purshotum, who is a member of the firm, but who retired some time ago, and more especially he relied upon the evidence of Pragjee's books, which, he says, show that the 1,560 shares were purchased from Pragjee for Rs. 1,08,000, and that the 2,410 shares had been purchased for Rs. 3,38,988 on the 21st February 1865, when he says the account of Pragjee with the firm was adjusted. These books being in the custody of the Official Assignee from the year 1865 to 1866, the Commissioner seems to give no reason to conclude that they had been tampered with, and he refuses to admit them as evidence against the first defendent on the apparent ground that they were not evidence against the first defendant, but Pragjee himself gives evidence as to all these matters of the books, and they were certainly not tampered with for this case. The books were kept in the ordinary course of business and were certainly admissible as corroboration of his statement. I think, therefore, that the Commissioner did not give these books the amount of weight and importance that they were entitled to as corroborating Pragjee's own evidence. Now, as to the genuineness of these entries in Pragjee Purshotum's books, I find they are questioned on two grounds: in the first place they say that Pragjee retired from the firm not later than 19th September 1864, and as all this depends upon that fact they say it was concocted. Now as to this, the correspondence between Pragjee Purshotum's books and the books of the solicitors in which they have entered their bills of costs charged to Pragjee Purshotum, and also the letters of correspondence show that Pragjee Purshotum proposes to leave his partnership early in December or about the middle of it, and that he was at that time endeavouring to get out of the partnership and to recover his Rs. 25,000 which he had deposited with the firm. This, as appears from these bills as well as from the letters, continued till the 23rd January, when he appears to have found that he had settled with his co-directors, but as late as the 6th of February moneys still due to Pragjee had not been paid, and it was not until the 21st February that the whole matter seems to have been settled. Pragre says that he left the partnership in February, and Dyal Jairez says in his affidavit that Pragjee had retired before the 16th January, and I think that when that first loan was made or rather when the entry was made in the books of the Financial Corporation of that first loan, he was no longer considered as a member of the partnership, but he did not settle the accounts till the middle of February, and that, as Pragjee distinctly says, was the case. I think there can be but little doubt that Pragjee did consider himself much earlier than this as no longer having any connection with the partnership, and yet it might probably be so that, before the first loan was made, he was no longer a partner. It is, however, quite plain that matters were still going on between the partners, and it is not until the 21st February that the matters seem to have been at length finally settled. I may say that that account of Pragjee's seems to have been decided on the footing that Pragjee was to be charged with the price of the 4,200 shares, shares which had been purchased, as he says, before he retired from the partnership, and it was said that the plaintiff's solicitor, who was then Mr. Peile, would not have allowed him to be charged for this sum, and it is also stated that there is a contradiction in the account which he has given before the Commissioner and that given by him before me as to the circumstances under which this matter was settled. No doubt before the Commissioner he spoke of this settlement, having been arrived at in his own office and before me he speaks more particularly of the settlement having been come to in the solicitor's office, but I do not think, that this necessarily involves a contradiction, because the actual settlement with his partners may well have been come to in his own office, and when the final settlement was about to take place, it may very well have taken place, and the bond executed, and the matter finally settled, in Mr. Maniety's office. I therefore think that there is not necessarily any contradiction in this evidence, as it must always be remembered that the parties are talking about what occurred 12 years ago, and therefore that is of very little conveyance. (His Lordship was here inaudible.) Nor do I think, that there is any sufficient reason to doubt Pragjee Purshotum's own books, or rather I think that there is no reason whatever shown to cast a suspicion upon his books, notwithstanding the evidence that has been given of the irregular manner in which the books were kept. Then as to the suggestion made by the defendants that the books were tampered with, it appears to me difficult to understand that these entries could have been made while these books were deposited in the office of the Official Assignee. It would not be impossible, it is true, but all the same time looking at these entries and the fact as stated, that the books were balanced every day, I must say I am at a loss to see how it could have been done, unless no balance was entered at all, and the books were left in an unbalanced state, but that is scarcely a probable thing, and I think if we look at the way in which Pragjee Purshotum gave his evidence, it does not look as if he thought he was being cheated or imposed upon. I think his books might be taken as trustworthy; therefore I do not think I should be justified in saying that his evidence was not conclusive, unless there was something some other evidence of a contradictory nature in this case. I think, therefore, that this evidence should be accepted as proof of the matter. Now when we turn to the defendant's evidence it is this. He admits that 5,167 shares were deposited with the Commercial Financial Corporation when these two loans of Rs. 1,21,614 and Rs. 1,08,000 were made. When the entries were made at any rate, or the monies borrowed, of course, it is impossible to say whether those entries were made at the same time, but at that time he admits that 5,107 shares had been deposited, and he says, that as to those shares he knows nothing at all about them beyond the fact that he knows that 1,400 shares had been purchased from Pragjee Purshotum. As to the rest of the shares he knows nothing at all about them. He says, of course, his account is that all these shares which were deposited were not shares of the partnership, but were shares contributed by the other partners, and were contributed for the purpose of making up this number 5,107 shares. His story is that these two loans were contracted because Dyal Jairaz, the plaintiff, said that shares had gone down, and that therefore it was well to pay the money and buy the shares, and they would make a large profit by it, but beyond this he says he knows nothing about the other shares or about anything else. But there is not a tittle of evidence to show that the shares had gone down to Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 a share in January 1865 or in the early part of December 1864. The crisis did not occur till July. It therefore seems to me that the defendant's story is improbable. He also admits that Dyal Jairaz told him that 5,100 shares had been purchased when it was proposed that these loans should be contracted, and this is of course so far confirmatory of what Dyal Jairaz says, only it does not go quite to that extent, because he makes out only 3,907 shares or 4,000 shares; but, however, so far he is confirmatory of what Dyal Jairaz had said.

I think that there is another thing which makes this story of Khutao Ludha's very improbable, and that is, that according to him, that is, to his own story, all these monies passed into the hands of Dyal Jairaz, and that the other partners of the firm got nothing at all. Now if that had been really so, if, as he says, all these monies went into Dyal Jairaz's pocket, and he as well as his other partners got nothing, it is impossible to conceive how this could have been when we remember that these two men, the plaintiff Dyal Jairaz and the defendant Khutao Ludha, were all along on the very best of terms with each other, and indeed so much so that they were both tried together and convicted together of the same offence, and it is impossible to suppose that these men could have been on such friendly terms with each other under such circumstances. It seems much more reasonable to suppose that, having borrowed these monies and having commenced their partnership for the purpose of dealing in shares, that they would invest the money so obtained in the purchase of shares; and there is therefore nothing at all improbable that by the end of January 1865 they had invested something like four lacs of rupees in the purchase of shares. Upon the whole, therefore, though of course really there are questions of doubtful evidence, still I do not, as I have said before, see any sufficient reason to doubt the genuineness of the entries in the books of Pragjee Purshotum, and from these considerations it appears to be perfectly true that he had to pay Rs. 42,361 as his share of the purchase money of the shares purchased. I may allude to one objection that was made, and that was that he [Pragjee Purshotum] never got his *quota* of the shares that had been purchased. There is no doubt some little difficulty as to this, but Pragjee says that he got them, but he says he cannot remember it. There is something in the fact that it is difficult to account for these shares, but I think it is quite as Pragjee says that he was realy glad to get out of the matter, and that after a short time his shares are said to have fallen in value, and that Pragjee having got his head out of the noose did not trouble himself anything more about the matter.

That is the only feature in the case which gives rise to any, to some degree of doubt, that those shares are not forthcoming. But it must be remembered that these transactions took place some 20 years ago, and that he cannot quite remember what really took place, and therefore it is quite possible that though he ought to have got it, he did not get it. (Here his Lordship was inaudible.) On the whole, I do not think it would be right to attach any importance to this. Therefore I think upon the whole of this evidence, though of course it must be regarded as very unsatisfactory, that is, I mean to say that there is very little, if any thing at all, in this evidence which would enable one to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion in the matter, yet looking at the character of these two men and the closeness of the mutual connection which existed between them, and also to the fact that none of the other partners took any proceedings to get back their respective shares [if, as alleged, it is true that the plaintiff had in his hand all the monies] it is scarcely credible that they would not have done so, if it was a fact that Dyal Jairaz had these monies of the partnership in his hands instead of spending them in the purchase of shares on behalf of the partnership. I think there is but little doubt that, at the time when Pragjee Purshotum retired, he did settle his account as appears from his own books upon the footing of the partnership shares. He says that they [all his partners] were all present at the time of this settlement, and it is impossible to suppose that they did not know of the footing on which the settlement was made. I therefore hold that these three lacs of rupees and odd were expended by Dyal Jairaj in the purchase of those shares, and that the other objections must be allowed, and that the plaintiff be allowed credit for the Rs. 3,38,988. The parties to pay their own costs of these objections, as some of the objections have been found in favour of one party, and some in favour of the other, and therefore each party pay the cost of these proceedings before me, and that the first objection to the Master's certificate be not allowed, and that the other objections to the certificate be allowed. Will you, please, take a note of that, Mr. Farran—the objections so far as regards Mr. Fox's finding? No, I think you were Commissioner then. Your finding as to the memo. of account tendered as evidence on behalf of the plaintiff not being admissible will not be allowed, but the obejection with reference to Pragjee Purshotum's books, &c, must be allowed and credit given to the plaintiff for the Rs. 3,38,988. The parties to pay their own cost of these proceeding before me.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of piecegoods at the godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

A quantity of grey, white, and colored piece goods and twist, sound and damaged, in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Bhagwandass Bagla, Esq.

Ex s.s. Byculla.

253 Superior 1st class teak squares in small lots to suit purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 72, Upper Colaba, near St. John's Church, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by C. H. Schroder, carpets, pictures, table ornaments, flower vases, &c., the property of Major P. Murray, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated cruet and pickle frames, dish covers, biscuit box, butter cooler, chamber candlesticks and handsomely carved and French polished furniture, comprising drawing-room, dining, pier, side, writing, dressing and washhand tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, whatnots, ottoman, chiffonier, teapotstand, hatstand, single and double-screens, single and double cots, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, chest of drawers, baby's cots, and cradle, a mahogany square pianoforte by C. H. Schroder, very handsome best electroplated new patent three light hanging argand lamp with flowered shades and lustres, ornamented with frosted glass, figures from Treacher & Co., hanging and table lamps, figures, flower vases, pictures, table ornaments, travelling bedstead, oil carpets, bath and dispense room furniture, books, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

MANCHESTER AND BOMBAY SPINNING MILL.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, ENGLAND. CHANCERY DIVISION.

In the matter of the Manchester and Bombay Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, in Liquidation.

The mill buildings, machinery and leasehold premises belonging to the above Company, situate at Chinchpoogly, in the Island of Bombay, will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. in one lot at their office, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of March instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, unless the same shall have been previously sold by private contract.

The property is put up for sale by the directions of Mr David Gostling, Constituted Attorney for the Official Liquidators of the Company, subject to a reserved price and to the sale thereof, being confirmed by the said High Court.

The property is subject to certain charges, particulars of which will be given at Mr Gostling's Office, No. 26, Apollo Street.

Private offers for the purchase of the property will be received by Mr Gostling at his office up to the time of sale.

The Mill contains about 37,000 spindles, of which 20,850 are throstles and 16,800 mules, with preparation machinery, all of which are now working and in good order. There is space in the mill for 4,000 additional spindles.

The property can be viewed on application to Mr Gostling, and any further information which is required can be obtained from him.

Particulars and conditions of sale can on and after the 5th day of March instant be seen at the Auctioneers, or at Messrs. Smith and Frere's Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, where a copy of the Company's lease can also be inspected.

On SATURDAY next, the 13th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 11, Grant Road, opposite the Theatre Royal, the very valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood and English-made mahogany and walnutwood household furniture, 8 and 10 light hanging argand lustres by Nash, wall brackets, pictures, flower vases, table ornaments, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No 6, Tardeo Road, lately occupied by Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla, Esq., the valuable and handsome richly carved blackwood household furniture, best plated glass and porcelainware, rich chandeliers and argand lustres, wallshades, handsome carpets, pier glasses, pictures, table ornaments, clocks, and elegant miniature brougham by Silk and Son, a handsome English built park phaeton, a strong built office shigram, a serviceable chesnut Arab horse, choice and rare plants, &c., &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 6 days before the day of sale.

On MONDAY next, the 15th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon, in front of the Bombay Defences yard, the valuable and handsome carved blackwood household furniture, plated glass and porcelainwares, &c., the property of John Jones, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th March 1880.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

NOTICE.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned properties by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Morarjee Muljee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Bai Dhunbai the widow of, Rustamjee Naorojee Mistry and Shapurjee Rustomjee Mistry, by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee, under the Deed of Mortgage of 9th December 1875, will be sold on the 19th day of March 1880, and on the succeeding days.

(At 4 p.m. each day.)

Lot No. 1—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement eight hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4992, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, assessed in the books of the Municipality under No. 58, situate on the south side of a public road, called Doorgadevi Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by a public road called Pattan Street, on the west by public road called Trimbuck Purashram Street, on the north by the said Doorgadevi Road, and on the south by the property of Coomber Maddevi Wookerda.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement seven thousand nine hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 456 and 457, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, assessed in the books of the Municipality under No. 115, situate on the west side of the said Trimbuck Purshram Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east partly by the said Trimbuck Purshram Street, partly by the property of Kandajee Bunnajee, Gowlee, partly by the property of Harsoo Kirpul, and partly by the property of Sorabjee Bomanjee, on the west partly by the property of Chapabai, widow of Trimbuck Shanker, and partly by the ground of Thaker Bhawani Nuthoo, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by a public road called the Falkland Road.

Lot No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement five hundred and ninety-five square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 453 and 457, situate to the west side of a public road called Falkland Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwer in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by a public road called Falkland Road, on the west by a public road called the Khetwady back road, on the north by the property of Succaram Gosavee, and on the south by the temple of Vitoba Rakhmabai.

Lot No. 4.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement thirty-eight and four-ninths square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 358, and for pension and tax under No. 46, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed in the books of the Municipality under No. 56, situate on the west side of Nanabhoy Bomanjee Lane, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Nanabhoy Bomanjee Lane, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the property of Framjee, and on the south by the property of Hormusjee Bomanjee.

Lot No. 5.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement seventy-three square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 358, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed in the books of the Municipality under No. 19, situate on the east side by the said Nanabhoy Bomanjee Lane, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the property of Moosa Mapiah, on the west by the said Nanabhai Bomonjee Lane, on the north by the property of Dadabhai Cowasjee, and on the south by the property of Edulgee Rustomjee. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, at No. 4, Meadow Street, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 9th March 1880.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MANDVEE JAMBLEE STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m., at the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Narayen Trembuck, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Gopal Dadaji Thuelle.

All that moiety in a piece or parcel of Government ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Mandvee Jamblee Street, in the sub-district of Mandvee, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 89, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 28, containing by admeasurement 35 feet in length and 38 in breadth, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east, by a passage and the house of Pandoo Narayen Koli, on or towards the west, by moiety of a house, belonging to Kanhoba Gunputrow and public road, on or towards the north by a public passage, and a house belonging to Parsee Nanabhai, and on or towards the south by a gulleo, and a house belonging to Gunoo Crushna Dhurgar.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th March 1880.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.

9 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, dhoties.
2 cases blue and orange prints.
3 ,, playing cards.
3 ,, glassware.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A consignment of fresh hams in canvass, just landed, price 10 annas per lb.

A sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD IRON AT WADEE BUNDER.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to submit to public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Wadee Bunder. About 200 tons of old iron.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th March, 1880.

ESPERANCE AND COMPANY,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS.
STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,
Armorial Bearings, Monograms, &c.,
ENGRAVED & EMBOSSED IN COLORS, NEATLY & WITH DISPATCH, IN THE BEST ENGLISH STYLE.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

BOMBAY:—2, DEAN LANE, FORT.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barre	2 lbs.	each.
FF	11-8	do	do.
FFF	12	do	do.
F	lb. tin	9 per dozen	lbs.
FF	do	9	do.
FFF	do	10	do.
	½ do	10	do.
F	do	10	do.
FF	do	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.
No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs. nett cash.
Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per Barrel of 25 lbs.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents,
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..........£800,000

LONDON BANKERS,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office, 52 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
RANGOON.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE AND GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice .... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 ,, ... 5 ,, ,,

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent,
Do. do. 12 do. do. ,,

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE: 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

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THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	8,000,000
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BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	,,	5,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,,	5,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.		
THE SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES AND MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to
£4,049,159 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in Bombay and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed.
Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,690
,, 1872 .... £816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adults and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,045,143	1873	£2,645,508
1868	£1,479,575	1878	£4,049,159

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE Standard Office affords every facility to person desirous of effecting assurances.

RATES.—The Rates of Premium within recent years have been considerably reduced at most ages. Lower rates are not justified by the Company's own experience,—now of considerable extent,—nor by the recent investigations into the mortality of European lives in India.

FUNDS.—The Funds amount to upwards of FIVE MILLIONS AND A QUARTER STERLING, and are invested *only* in unexceptionable securities, detailed particulars of which are published annually.

REVENUE.—The Revenue exceeds EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING, PER ANNUM.

BONUS YEAR.—This is the Company's Bonus Year and all entrants before 15th November next will participate in the Profits for the five years to that date.

Copies of Prospectuses, &c., may be obtained on application.

Bombay Branch Office,
GEO. OLIVER, Acting Secretary.
Madras Office,
BINNY & Co., Chief Agents.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, will alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business. And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on these lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertiser's business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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